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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XIX.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1887.

WASN'T A CANDIDATE. Senator Brown and the Board of Education.

HE DID NOT DESIRE RE-ELECTION. Gossip of the Day From the Federal Capita Mr. Randall and the Message Personal Mention.

Washington, December 8.—[Special.]— Senator Joseph E. Brown's attention was halled today to the Atlanta special in the morn-ing papers, in regard to his defeat on the board of education. The senator smiled pleasantly shen the subject was mentioned, and said that he didn't think he had been defeated, inasmuch as he was not a candidate.

"I have served on the board over ten years without compensation, and the discharge of conscientious duties has subjected me more or less to criticism during the time. I have not been an applicant for the place in some years, for the reason that I didn't desire it. There was nothing to be gained by a seat on the board, and the only reason why I have served best of the only reason why I have extended aithout my solicitation and with almost general unanimity. I am not at all upset by my on re-election. In fact, I was completely morant of the fact that there was to be an

election for the place."
The senator expressed regret that Mr. Hammond was not re-elected, declaring that he was, perhaps, the most valuable member on the board. In dismissing the subject, he said at perhaps it was well that the young men had secured representation on the board.

MAKING PLACE FOR NEW MEN.
Doorkeeper Hurt removed today A. W. Gibson, the friend and protege of Representative Blount. This is the first removal the new oorkeeper has made, and the fact that he seected a close friend of one of his most prom nent opponents in the caucus is significant. The place Gibson occupied was worth \$3,000 ber annum, and was one of the choicest places in the doorkeeper's gift. His successor is T. A. Hanway, of Missouri, formerly a clerk in

The place held last congress by Mr. F. H. son, now editor of the Macon Telen, was placed at the disposition of seven nembers of the Georgia delegation today by eral Clark, the house clerk. The place is an excellent one, paying \$1,600 per year, with pleasant and not too onerous duties. The seven Georgians concluded to draw for the place, and fortune favored Hon. T. W. Grimes, of the Columbus district. Mr. Grimes has not get decided who he will place in the position out he is not at all suffering from a scarcity of

CONJECTURES ABOUT THE COMMITTEES, TE The session of the house and senate today was very short, and after less than an hour's meeting, the two houses adjourned until Monlay. Speaker Carlisle announced the house nileage committee today. Rogers, of Arkanman on the committee.

The senate committees will be announced Monday, and it is authoritatively declared that Hiscock, of New York, will get the chairmanship of the finance committee; Mr. Culom of the inter-state committee; Palmer of he commerce; Wilson of the pensions; Sawer that of the postoffice and post roads. The ocrats will get two more committees than the last congress, but they are unimportant; Messrs, Morgan and Butler will be the two ew chairmen. There is no reliable informalion from the house committees, and speculaion about their composition is plentiful, but regarded as wild.

MR, RANDALL AND THE MESSAGE. Mr. Randall and the democrats who follow his lead upon the tariff question have not yet rarded as favorable to the president's message. that it will not do to begin an indiscriminate reduction of the list. The work must be aproached with prudence and caution, so that he reduction made will not disturb, retard or

jure any American industry or enterprise.

The results of the interviews conducted by he results of the interviews conducted by kading metropolitan journals in regard to the nessage are more or less conflicting. The republicans generally commend the document, lot because they think it really good, but behave they believe they can defeat the demo-tratic nominee at the polls on that line. Those lemocrats who have expressed opinions are tenerally commendatory, but a large per cent have remained reticent and non-committal. strange to say how much difference may exist apon the message, it has not affected in the least Mr. Cleveland's prospect for renomina-lion, and it has, to a very great extent, complitated the republican situation. It looks as if he Blaine triumphal across-the-continentourney will be abandoned.

THE SELECTION OF CHICAGO. The republican national committee selected

might Chicago as the place for the next contion, and a prominent member of the party lared that it means Lincoln for their nomi-It is generally believed here that the selection of Chicago is a sort of wet blanket to the Blaine folks, but just why no one is pre-

pared to say.

It is freely stated that the democrats will lake Chicago too, as it is the best place on the tontinent to hold a large convention, and will also have the appearance of repeating former

tic railway, spent a short time in Washingon today enroute home. H. H. P.

COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE.

What Congressmen Think of the Document

Other Items. Washington, December 8 .- [Special.]-Now that several days have elapsed since the president's message was given to the country, he views that are now given by prominent n are much more valuable than those an need immediately after the clerk had sed to read.

And it is curious to see how those views

And it is curious to see how those views have changed.

The message was an ideal free trade document, it could not possibly have been more pronounced, more positively on that subject; it suited in every demand and wish the views of those tariff reformers of whom the Kennicky Watterson has long been the exponent of their opinion and their belief.

How IT AFFECTED WATTERSON.

Henry Watterson heard the message read in the house. Sitting a little to the left of the peaker's desk, he drank in every word, and is a sentence would come out that reflected in its entirety some pet phrase or thought of his, his face would flush with all the pleased expectancy and satisfaction of a schoolboy.

His face flushed often during the thirty hinutes that was consumed in the reading of the message, but a very short while after its ponclusion, the countenance of the Kentucky ditor was pale.

His countenance changes.

The afterthought, significant, potent, overwhelming, will not that platform result in the party's defeat, must have "struck him all of a

heap," as the phrase goes. But the paleness lasted but a little while, for the pleasure that had been given by the president publicly agreeing in a large measure with the Kentuckian's theory was too great to be overshadowed by any momentary sense of the party's danger.

Every one concedes that the document is essentially characteristic of Mr. Cleveland, and those who differ with the views expressed therein sincerely hope that he will safely weather the storm that is sure to come in a little while.

THE LAST DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

THE LAST DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The message brings up to memory again the last democratic convention at Chicago, and people naturally recur to the party platform on the tariff as enunciated by that representative assembly of democrats.

Whatever the tariff plank may have been intended to be, or to mean, it was essentially vague and indefinite, and it certainly did not express with the same degree of boldness the views the chief magistrate has so lately given utterance to. That vagueness and indefiniteness was thought by many to have been the party's salvation; at any rate the people at the ballot box showed that they were not afraid to indorse such conservatism.

Here on the other hand is a platform that has little of the vague about it, and the party will be compelled to do one of two things. Nominate Mr. Cleveland and indorse fully and completely his late message, or reject him and his message.

CAN THE PARTY WIN?

It comes with some degree of authenticity treated from the line of a great Pennsylva-

It comes with some degree of authenticity straight from the lips of a great Pennsylvanian, that the party cannot win again with such pronounced free trade ideas.

It was said tonight by a well known southern man that the message and the position assumed on the internal revenue laws would

assumed on the internal revenue laws would add strength and numbers to the protection party in the south.

It is apparent that there is not as much satisfaction over the matter as there was at first, and it is freely prophesied that there is going to be lots of fun and plenty of trouble when a bill is framed to reflect the president's tariff views.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. The message has brought up again promi-

election.

As yet, and as likely to continue, Mr. Cleveland is the only man mentioned in connection with the renomination. It is honestly believed that he is the only man that can win, but I have frequently heard the remark lately that he will have a time winning with his tariff views. But one thing is certain, that if he can hold his own in the north, his party allegiance will more than counterbalance his specific tariff views in the south.

HOW THE MATTER IS DISCUSSED.

HOW THE MATTER IS DISCUSSED. The people here discuss these matters more than our people do. And their views are more pronounced and positive on these subjects. They are not as willing to give up their individual views for the party's sake as we are, and state papers on important subjects affect the executive requirity more than in the far the executive popularity more than in the far

The democrats are as a rule, hopeful in regard to the tariff legislation. I do not think that any one expects that the reduction will be as great as that outlined in the message, in fact, it is admitted that it cannot be, but it is fact, it is admitted that it cannot be, but it is contended that once begun it must continue, and that in the end it will be accomplished. Therefore, those who think the president took an extreme view of the case are disposed to think that his views will be tempered by a

to think that his views will be tempered by a gradual reduction by the party.

Mr. Carlisle's address on taking the chair at the opening of congress is regarded even more moderate than Mr. Cleveland's message. It is strange that the very apostle of free trade should curb his steed when the chief magistrate does not see the necessity.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Considerable disappointment exists among those members whose people are directly concerned in the enforcement of the revenue laws, that the president did not take a more pronounced stand. He would have received hearty support had he favored a complete abolition, for nothing is more obnoxious to the people than the manner and method in which people than the manner and method in which e internal revenue taxes are collected. not so much the amount of the tax that the people object to as to the method of its collec-tion, and the cry for relief has been one of

The message as a whole seems to suit

The message as a whole seems to sure the TARIFF REFORMERS in the party. They are willing to permit it to be called a free trade document, declaring it to be simply an exponent of tariff for revenue views. As evidenced by the election of Mr. Carlisle, these democrats are in the majority, and they will doubtless undertake to pass a

and they will doubtless undertake to pass a bill embodying the president's views.

Whether they can succeed or not remains to be seen, but certainly every one must admit that they have had more favorable prospects than they have now. THE SENATE COMMITTEES

than they have now.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The senators are busily engaged at work on their committees, and it is likely than in a few days everything will be satisfactorily fixed.

There is only one vacancy on the district committee which will be likely filled by Mr. Chandler. Senator Mahone's retirement leaves a vacancy in the appropriations committee which will go to Senator Daniel probably. Senator Frye will be the chairman of the commerce committee, and Jones, of Nevada, will become chairman of the committee on contingent expenses. Mr. Sherman will remain at the head of the foreign affairs committee, Sawyer that of the postoffices and postroads, Hawley the military committee, and Mr. Cameron the committee on naval affairs. The minority committees are not very important, and some of their chairmans will be Mr. Harris on epidemic diseases, Ransom private land claims, McPherson Potomac river front, and Voorhees additional appropriations for the library.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Carlisie is credited with saying that if the members will let him alone and not worry him with suggestions that he will complete the house committees before congress adjourns for the Christmas recess.

The work of forming 325 men into fiftyeight committees, so arranged as to place the best men in the most important positions, and give to each man that which is the most pleasant and desirable, is by no means an easy task. And Mr. Carlisle has this additional trouble to centend with, that of having quite a number of new men, with whom he is not familiar, and of whose abilities and attainments he knows little.

familiar, and of whose abilities and attainments he knows little.

Last congress he displayed considerable ability and tact in arranging committees, but he succeeded only by locking his door to all comers, and wrestling in quiet with his task. While he has not been driven to such expedients as that, as yet, it is likely to be the case that he will yet have to flee from the importunities and suggestions of the beggars and the troublesome.

troublesome.

The feeling is general and is growing that the cabinet has considerably weakened by Mr. Lamar's elevation to the bench.

This feeling finds frequent expression among the southern members, who are glad for Mr. Lamar's sake that he was made judge, but who regret his loss to the south. Some are disposed to look upon Mr. Lamar's nomination as a sharp trick of the north to rid the cabinet of a leading southern man, but this is laughed at by those who know the high place he holds in Mr. Cleveland's esteem.

by those who know the high place he holds in Mr. Cleveland's esteem.

The supreme bench was not so intensely southern in its composition that it could not stand Mr. Lamar's appointment without causing some other department of the government to lose a representative southern head. And Mr. Cleveland, according to many minds, was in duty bound to replace Mr. Lamar in his cabinet by the nomination of a southern man. But he did not, and there is the end of it.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

DARLING LITTLE JOSIE.

Why She Has Been So Reticent About Harper.

INTERESTING LETTERS PUBLISHED. Showing That the Swindler Was Infatuat With His Confidential Clerk-Oth-er Criminal News,

CINCINNATI, December 8.—The Enquirer this morning prints fac simile letters which it says were furnished by Charles Hopkins, son of the assistant cashier, Ben E. Hopkins, of of the assistant cashier, Ben E. Hopkins, of the Fidelity bank. They purport to be letters sent by Harper to Miss Josie Holmes, his former exchange clerk. It is explained that after the fallure, Harper professed the warmest friendship for his assistant cashier, Hopkins, and promised to do everything that could be done to shield him. Young Hopkins was correspondingly kind to Harper, and became his messenger to carry letters to and from Miss Holmes. While in this office he began to suspect that Harper was arranging to shirk upon pect that Harper was arranging to shirk upon Hopkins the responsibility of all the transac-tions with grain brokers, and young Hopkins, to place Harper within his power, conceived the bold design of concealing the letters and delivering verbal messages only. This worked well enough until Miss Holmes visited the

Harper was furious upon learning of the treachery of his messenger, and has since been cold toward Hopkins. The letters were in cipher, which was easily read. Harper also sent three checks to Miss Holmes, which

cold toward Hopkins. The letters were in cipher, which was easily read. Harper also sent three checks to Miss Holmes, which Hopkins suppressed and turned over to District Attorney Burnet. They aggregated \$700.000, and it is presumed they were intended to be placed so as to cover up some of the crooked transactions of his bank. One for \$300,000 was dated February 28th, the others for \$200,000 each were dated June 27th.

The letters of Harper to Miss Holmes are as ardent as those of her lover could be. In the first one he instructed her about what she should say in her testimony. She answered, saying she would be as evasive as she could be, but feared she could not testify as he wanted her to. She said he had made a botch in sending "H." to see her, asked him why he did not go when he had the chance. She asked him to send her a lawyer to advise her how to testify. To this Harper replied with many protestations of love for his bright angel and upbraided her for her coldness and especially for her cool suggestion that he should have flown. It looked to him as though she wanted to get rid of him. He reminded her of his talk during their last ride together, that he said the worst thing would be their separation, and that she said that would be, and pressing a kiss on his lips, said she would go to prison with him, or if that could not be, would visit him daily. He begged her to get well and come to him before she got into the safe deposit box, otherwise all would be spoiled. He also urged her to decline to be interviewed. In one of her notes, Miss Holmes said to Harper:

"Your wife has \$300,000. I have nothing now to do but to die, with your family disgracing me as they have done in the last two days."

The examination of witnesses for the prosecution was concluded today, without adding further sensation. Then Judge Wilson asked the court to give him a little time to prepare for opening the case for the defense and courted on the stand and that no other witness will be called. The prosecution made no reference to the

And he finished his toilet and went up stairs where his wife and his sister were waiting to take him to the courtroom. In the courtroom Harper gave his usual polite attention to his wife and showed but little trace of treable. His wife, however, sat like a

of trouble. His wife, however, sat like a statue, as though oblivious of her surroundings. There is no doubt of the authenticity

ings. There is no doubt of the authenticity of the letters.

Edward M. Watson, attorney sent from Washington to assist District Attorney Burnot in the Harper trial, died suddenly last evening at the residence of Dr. Memper, from rupture of a blood vessel.

The love letter episode makes a world of sympathy for Mrs. Harper, but it creates a correspondingly hard feeling against Harper. Court upon move of government's counsel today of its own motion, ruled out four of counts in the indictment, as being imperfectly drawn. As there are fifty-five counts in all, these four cut but a small figure to the defendant's credit. It is an unusual and remarkable fact that not a single exception has so far been taken to any a single exception has so far been taken to any ruling of the court. Moreover the rulings have generally been made with but little argu-

TRAIN ROBBERS IN JAIL. A Gang Brought to Fort Worth for Safe

Keeping.

FORT WORTH, December 8.—After months of watching and pursuit, the leaders of the famous Brooking gang of thieves and train robrers were last night taken to jail. The entire ranger force of the Pan Handle, in command of Captain McMurray, and the sheriffs of three counties, with their deputies, have been at work on these cases for nearly a year. The scene of depredations was in Childress, Willburger, Baylor and adjoining portions of the state. The robbers lived in canons and caves and were well organized. All big ranchmen have suffered at their hands, and in one case a whole herd of cattle were stolen in Green county and taken to Kansas and sold. The train on its arrival last night had the appearance of being a little army, Winchesters and revolvers appearing in large numbers. The men placed in Tarrant county jail were Boode Brooking, captain of the brigands; C. Spencer, Wylie Bell, J. Y. Burke, Mike Irvain and Sam Prescott. Arizona Kid and three others were left in Vernon jail. The scene of the crimes of these men is 176 miles from Fort Worth, but they are brought here for fear of rescue.

VITRIOL THROWER AND VICTIM.

Potter, the Object of Miss Lloyd's Revenge,
Horribly Injured.

Reading, Pa., December 8.—[Special.]—Miss
Lloyd, the vitriol thrower, has left the city,
and public sentiment has become so aroused
against her that she will probably not return.
Mr. Potter has been seen by some friends, and
it is found that he is injured in a most terrible
manner. His eyebrows have been burned off,
his nostrils partly caten away, his cheek burned
and scarred, and the flesh is sloughing off his
chin and throat. He will bear the marks of
the assault until his dying day. It is positively
ascertained that Miss Lloyd attempted to have
him drink the vitriol, and when she found she
could not kill him she determined to disfigure
him for life. So copious was the supply of the
fluid thrown that the front portions of his
clothes were nearly all burned away.

The Depositors Lose Everything. The Depositors Lose Everything.

The Mexican Mission.

There is nothing new about the Mexican mission. There are no new candidates, and the situation is not changed.

It is said that the reason underlying the support of Hon. A. S. Collyar, of the Nashvile American, by his friends, is their desire to get him off the paper and out of the state because of his tariff views. He is supported by the Tennessee delegation and by Senator Harris.

H. H. P. REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Washington, December 8.—The republican national committee was called to order at eleven o'clock this morning in room 150, Arlington hotel, by B. F. Jones, of Pennsylvania, its chairman; Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut, acting as secretary. In a brief speech Chairman Jones stated the object of the meeting as follows:

necticut, acting as secretary. In a brief speech Chairman Jones stated the object of the meeting as follows:

Gentlemen of the committee: As stated in the call, this meeting is for the puryose of selecting the time and piace for holding the next republican conventions also to consider such other matters as may properly be brought before it. As everything connected, however remotely, with the government of this great country is important, our action today may have far reaching results. We should, therefore, carefully consider such subjects as may be brought before as that we may decide wisely.

We may congratulate ourselves on the improved properts of the republican party since the national committee met in this city four years ago for the same purpose that we are now assembled. At that time the majority against the republican party in the north, at the last preceding general state elections, counted up into hundreds of thousands. The great states of New York, Penusylvania and Ohio had democratic governors: New York's elected by mearly 20,060 plum lity, which was reduced for the same candidate in the presidential election to less than 1,100. Though by accident the democratic party have the presidency and prestige of success, the signs are auspicious for the election of a republican president in 1888.

The momentum acquired by twenty-five years of prevalence of republican principles has not yet lost its force, and the material intesting force and the material integrisation. Recent utterances, however, indicate a determination to end this prosperity by adverse legislation, forced upon the country by an administration hostile to American industry; and also indicate the necessity of the return to power of the republican party in the national government, so that American industry, wood grow

The roll was then called, and every state and The roll was then called, and every state and territory, with one or two exceptions, was represented by a delegate or proxy. The delegate selected from the state of Kentucky, J. Z. Moøre, having removed from the state, Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee, moved that Hon. G. M. Thomas be admitted as a committeeman to represent Kentucky. He stated that the republican members of congress from that state had met and selected Mr. Thomas as a member of the committee.

publican members of congress from that state had met and selected Mr. Thomas as a member of the committee.

The question arose as to the right of the committee to admit the gentleman to membership except unon certification of the state committee, and the further point was made that no resignation had been received from Mr. Moore.

A committee of three members of the republican national league appeared, and through its chairman, J. Hale Sypher, renewed the invitation tendered by the league to the committee to hold its meetings at league headquarters, and the invitation was unanimously and cordially accepted

The committee then adjourned to reassemble at the league club house.

Delegates were present to urge the claims of Minneapolis, Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Philadelphia. Each delegation was given fifteen minutes to present its case. Colonel Wm. C. Elam, of Richmond, presented an argument in favor of the republican party of that state. He was accompanied, he said, by members of the senate and house of representatives of Virginia, and by its five or six republican members of congress; and they represented the republican party of Virginia. He read a paper which had been prepared in the form of an address to the committee, and a reviewed the history of the republican party in that state since 1878. Under the old management the party had been so bad?

party in that state since 1878. Under the old management the party had been so bad; beater in 1876 that it had become disheat-ened and demoralized. In 1878, the chairman of the state executive committee had united with the bourbons in an effort to organize a new party. Local influences which had been steadily at work had resulted in 1879, in the disruption of the Virginia "democracy. The republican rank and file, had gone over to Mahone, while others had joined with the extreme bourbons. The republicans had from that time until 1886 abandoned the field to the foe. The election in Virginia had been eggregiously misrepresented. They had carried 56 out of 100 counties; had elected 10 out of 10 senators, and carried 7 out of 10 congressional districts; and all this they had done with strictly republican votes. He stated these facts to show that the national republican organization of Virginia was not inefficient or unsuccessful, and to demonstrate that, with

unsuccessful, and to demonstrate that, with a cordial recognition and support of the national republican party, Virginia would give her electoral votes next year to the republican candidate for the presidency.

The first formal ballot resulted as follows: Whole number of ballots cast, 47; necessary to a choice, 24. Chicago received 22, Omaha 4, Cincinnati 9, Minneapolis 8, Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 1.

Cincinnati 9, Minneapolis 8, Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 1.
Second formal ballot: Chicago 25, Omaha 1, Cincinnati 13, Minneapolis 8.

Mr. Gallägher, delegate from the New York workingmen's party, was, on application, admitted to present the views of that party. He asked of the committee some recognition of the cause of labor. He wanted the committee to further the views of the labor party in the direction of a high protective tariff, a strong navy, more coast defenses, internal improvements, compulsory education and other matters, and to use up the surplus and protect the labor of the American workingmen. They ask for the enfranchisement of the white slaves, as they had witnessworkingmen. They ask for the enfranchise-ment of the white slaves, as they had witness-ed that of black slaves.

The Clerk of the House Submits the Testi-

Mashington, December 8.—In compliance with the act of congress of March, 1887, relative to contested election cases, the clerk of the house laid before that body today, such portions of testimony in all of contested cases as the parties in interest have agreed upon, or as seemed proper to the clerk. These portions have been printed and indorsed, together with notices of contest and answers, and are now ready for delivery to the committee on elections. The cases in which notices of contest have been given are the following: Nathan Frank against John M. Glover, ninth congressional district of Missouri; Robert Lowery vs. James B. White, twelfith district of Indiana; J. V. McDuffie vs. A. C. Davidson, fourth district of Alabama; Robert Smalls, vs. William Elliot, seventh district of South Carolina; T. J. Sullivan vs. Charles N. Felton, fifth district of California; George P. Thobe vs. John G. Carlisle, sixth district of Kentucky; N. E. Worthington vs. Phillips S. Post, tenth Illinois; Joseph D. Linch vs. Willian Vandeveer, sixth California district.

SHORT BITS OF WASHINGTON NEWS, Springer's Resolution for Consolidating Com

mittees-Rome to Have Free Delivery. Washington, December 8.—Mr. Springer offered in the house today a resolution providing for the abolition of committees on Pacific railroads, invalid pensions, mileage, militia, ing for the abolition of committees on Facine railroads, invalid pensions, mileage, militia, and improvement of the Mississippi river and the transfer of their functions to other com-mittees. The provision is also made for a gen-eral increase of membership of the remaining committees and rearrangement of their duties

to some extent.

A free mail delivery service has been ordered to be established at Rome, Ga., the service to commence January first next.

ADJOURNED UNTIL MONDAY. Both Houses of Congress Do Very Little

Washington, December 8.—After the reading of the journal and the presentation of a few department communications, the senate, on motion of Mr. Farwell, adjourned till Monday next.

The house adjourned at 12:20 until Monday, after the introduction of a few resolutions, relating to the amendment of rules.

IT WILL BLOW OVER.

Austria's Alarm at Russia's Movements Subsiding,

BUT WILL KEEP AN EYE ON POLAND. blet Experiencing Difficulty in Forming a Ministry—News Front All Parts of the Trans Atlantic

VIENNA, December 8.-The war office is taking measures to permanently increase the facilities by which troops can be mobilized, and to place Galicia in a better position for defense. The Przemyal fortress, the most im portant defense work in the province, is being surrounded by a network of railroads, and a track has been added to the Hungarian Gali-cian railroad. Other fortifications are being erected. These preparations will enable a large force to be thrown into Galicia at the shortest notice. No extra force will be sta-tioned in Galicia.

Emperor Francis Joseph presided today at the military council. Count Kalnoky, im-perial prime minister, was also present. It was decided not to summon delegations for her menacing movements. Measures for the mobilization of troops were arranged, which

her menacing movements. Measures for the mobilization of troops were arranged, which will be immediately adopted should Russia continue massing troops on the frontier. The public is not unduly excited, but it is resolved to meet any attack that may be made with firmness. In leading circles the idea that Austria intends to give Russia provocation for war is repudiated.

VIENNA, December 8.—The emperor has summoned another military council for tomorrow. Colonel Zujeff, Russian military attache here, has been summoned to St. Petersburg.

London, December 8.—A Paris correspondent of the Times learns that the Russian government has just refused an offer of a Parisian syndidate to guarantee the raising of a loan of £150,000,000. This action, he says, is proof of Russia's pacific intentions.

Print, December 8.—In best informed circles the situation arising from the reinforcement of Russian troops in Poland is not regarded as portending any immediate danger. Nothing more will be done yet beyond the sending of a warring to Russia that Austria is watchful and will not leave unanswered any further military measures that Russia may take. Austria will not precipitate counter measures, because she does dot desire to leave Russia without a loophole or to give her retreat the appearance of being due to Austrian menace. It is expected that Austria will grant to Russia a brief delay for furnishing a spontaneous explanation of the massing of her troops. Meanwhile Austrian preparations will quietly continue. The press regards matters in a perfectly calm spirit.

THE DEMAND FOR BOULANGER.

Paris, December 8.—It is stated that M. Goblet, who has undertaken the task of forming a ministry intends to demand that General Boulanger shall be minister of war. M. Paul de Roulede, resigned the presidency of the Patriotic league because of a disagreement with the executive committee in relation to his action during the presidential crisis.

M. Goblet has been foiled by the refusal of M. Ribot to remain in the cabinet in which two portfolios are given to members of the extreme left—Sign and Lacroix and Menant Dorian. A profes, all conference was held between President Carnot and MM. Goblet and Ribot, the president supporting M. Goblet, but no agreement was arrived.

Harrington Convicted.

Dublin, December 8 .- Edward Harrington Dublin, December 8.—Edward Harrington, member of parliament, was tried in Tralee court today on the charge of publishing in his own paper reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the national league. The defendant's solicitor objected to proofs offered of his client's guilt, but the magistrate overruled the objection. The solicitor then withdrew from the case. Mr. Harrington was found guilty and sentenced to one month's imprisonment without hard labor. Notice was given of an appeal from the sentence.

CAPTURING COAL CARS.

Kansas Experiencing a Coal Famine—A Train Selzed. Train Selzed.

Wichita, Kas., Décember 8.—A widespread coal famine has prevailed through the entire western part of Kansas for some time. Railroad companies have been shipping hundreds of carloads of coal through from Colorado to this city and eastern points, but only once in awhile can they be induced to drop off a load in the western part of the state. One night last week, farmers captured a train of coal cars and took what they wanted. Private dispatches to this city say another mob of settlers last night took in charge another train and filled their wagons. They left their names and the money for what they took and told the train hands that the railroad company could arrest them if it wanted to. Some of the farmers live fifty and seventy-five miles from the railroad and great suffering has resulted from the lack of fuel. Settlers complain that they are at the mercy of a monopoly and that they cannot get enough fuel to keep their families warm.

VIRGINIA'S LEGISLATURE. A Resolution Passed Asking for a Repeal of

the Internal Revenue System RICHMOND, Va., December 8.-In the hous of delegates today a joint resolution was adopted, 90 to 1, directing Vinginia's senators, adopted, 90 to 1, directing Vaginia's senators, and requesting her representatives in congress to use their best efforts to secure a repeal, at an early day, of the entire internal revenue system of taxation, and, failing in that, to secure, if possible, a repeal of so much of the system as imposes a tax on tobacco in any of its forms and upon spirits distilled from fruits. A resolution was adopted tendering the use of the hall of the house of delegates tomorrow to Hons. Sir John Hambleton, Halling Stuart and William Randolph Cremock, members of the British parliament, for the presentation of their views on the subject of international arbitration.

RIDDLEBERGER'S SUCCESSOR. How John S. Barbour Nominated by the

Caucus.

RICHMOND, Va., December 8.—A caucus of democratic members of the general assembly tonight, nominated by acclamation Hon. John S. Barbour, for election as United States senator to succeed Senator Riddleberger, whose term will expire March 4th, 1889. The caucus also made the following nominations for state officers: Secretary of commonwealth, Henry W. Flournoy; anditor of public accounts, Morton Marye; second auditor, F. G. Ruffin; Treasurer, A. W. Harmon; superintendent of the penitentiary, W. W. Moses. All of the officers above named are present incumbents. The republicans also held a caucus tonight, but made no nominations for United States senator. They nominated, however, candidates for all of state offices.

ANOTHER RAILROAD WRECK. A Freight Runs Into a Passenger Train-Several Persons Killed.

Council Bluffs, December 8.—The outgoing Kansas City, St. Josephs and Council Bluffs passenger train] was run into late last night by a freight train at Percival, and according to reports of officials two tramps on the freight train were killed. The passenger train had stopped on account of a hot box. A flagman was sent back, but the fog was so dense that the freight engineer could not see his signal. The train was blockaded several hours. Other reports state that the freight engine went almost through a sleeper and one passenger was killed, and about twenty injured. No names yet obtained.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

terday.

Columna, S. C., Decomber S.—[Special.]—In the house today another bill proposing to reduce the salaries of state officers was summarily slaughtered. The bill to exempt all property from taxation and utilize the phosphate deposits belonging to the state in meeting the expenses of the government was unavoidably reported, but lits consideration was postponed to a future day. The bill to establish an agricultural college was favorably reported and made a special order for next Thursday. The bill to compel insurance companies to pay the full value of all loss and damage to property insured to the extent of the sum specified in the policy was, after a short debate, rejected. The bill declaring the right of married women to control their separate estates passed its second reading, as did also the bill to apportion the representatives of the several counties of this state in the house of representatives upon the basis of the United States census.

The senate passed the joint resolution providing for calling a constitutional convention, and adopted all but one of the house amendments to the bill to prohibit the obstruction of navigation by the construction of railroad bridges over and across rivers in this state. The joint resolution to strike out from the constitution the section which provides that all free schools and colleges of the state shall be free and open to both races, and the joint resolution to reorganize the judiciary system of the state were both killed.

A DISTINGUISHED GUEST.

A DISTINGUISHED GUEST. Honors Paid to Hon. Joel Prentice Bishop

Honors Paid to Hon. Joel Prentice Bishop
by Sonth Carolina Lawyers.

Columbia, S. C., December 8.—[Special.]—
Hon. Joel Prentice Bishop, L.L. D., the distinguished legal author of Cambridge, Mass., delivered the annual oration before the South Carolina Bar association in the hall of the house of representatives tonight. His subject was, "The common law as system of reasoning, how and why essential to good government; what its perils and how averted." The discourse was a masterly one, and was; listened to with rapt attention by the large audience, which was composed of the federal and state judiciary, members of the bar and the general assembly, the faculty of the university and many ladies. Mr. Bishop has been the recipient of marked courtesies at the hands of the leading citizens. He visited the house and senate this morning, and was extended the privileges of the floor in both cases. He also spent some time in the supreme court, listening to arguments made in a case concerning the rights of married women, on which subject Mr. Bishop has written a standard work. During the discussion incident to the case, there were frequent references to this work, which was quoted as good law and high authority in the very presence of its author.

The annual banquet of the South Carolina

presence of its author.

The annual banquet of the South Carolina bar association is in progress tonight at the Hotel Jerome, Mr. Bishop being a distinguished

Algernon Sullivan's Burial.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Funeral services over the remains of the late Algernon S. Sullivan were held this morning at the First Presubyterian church. Rev. Richard D. Harlau, son of Juctice Harlan, officiated, assisted by Rev. William Paxton, D. D., and Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., both of Princeton college. Deputations from the New York Southern society, produce exchange, Ohio society, New York college of music, and Jewelor's Security Alliance, besides hundreds of prominent citizens, were present. The pall bearers were Mayor Hewitt, Judges John R. Brady, Edward Patterson, Janacs C. Carter, Joseph H. Choate, William Moire, John H. Flayler, John A. Hardenberg, and ex-Judge Hooper C. Van Hoorst. The chief mourners were Mrs. Sullivan and her only child, George Hammond Sullivan. The interment was in Greenwood.

Indian Territory's Way.

Sr. Louis, December 8.—The latest information from Tallequah, Indian territory, is that the patience of the Downing party having become exhausted waiting for the senate to count and declare the vote of the late election for chief and assistant chief of the nation, they last evening swore in Judge Mays as chief and Sam Smith as assistan chief, and then conducted them to the executive office, where the late Chief Bushyhead was apprised of the situation and requested to peaceably vacate, which he did. Notwithstanding this irregular way of inducting a chief into office no disturbance ensued, and Chief Mays says that order shall be fully preserved. Indian Territory's Way. shall be fully preserved.

Another Bucket Shop Gone.

Another Bucket Shop Gone.

Louisville, Ky., December 8.—Amos MoCampbell & Co., brokers and dealers on margins, closed their doors in this city today.

Members of the firm say they have been on
the wrong side of the market for some time
and could not stand the pressure. Branches
in St. Paul, Minneapolis and New Orleans,
Mobile and Montgomery are also involved.

The entire liabilities are placed at \$25,000;
assets nothing.

Mr. Powderly Retallating.
Chicago, December 8.—The first act of retallation or discipline against the rebellious Knights of Labor by Mr. Powderly became known yesterday. It was the suspension of local assemblies Nos. 1,307. and 2,309. The first named assembly was the first to secede from the knights and throw its influence in favor of the rebels. It is the most radical assembly in this city, and has among its members some of the best known radical laborites. It was suspended for insubordination.

New Orleans Races.

New Orleans Races.

New Orleans Races.

New Orleans, December 8.—The weather was cloudy and the track muddy.

First race, five furlongs, Overton won, June Bug second, Watch Eye third, Time, 1:09.

Second race, seven furlongs, Little Joe won, Ira Bride second, Red Leaf third. Time, 1:39%.

Third race, six furlongs, Buckeye won, Golightty second, Tucker third. Time, 1:23%.

Fourth race, one mile, Little Minnie won, Governor second. Phil Lewis third. Time, 1:33%.

Work of a Demon.

NEWARK, N. J., December 8.—Quite a stitus was created in the quiet little village of Irvington, today, by the discovery of a dynamite bomb on the steps of the Reformed church. The fuse had been extinguished before it reached the explosive. The bomb is made 7 m a piece of gas-pipe plugged with lead at one end, and it was found by Mr. Tanner, one of the elders of the church. It is not believed that the bomb was left on the church steps by any one in the village, but it is thought that some passer-by was the guilty party. There was a gathering of children in the church last night, and had the explosive done the work intended to, the loss of life would probably have been great. New Orleans Cotton Marke

New Orleans Cotton Market.

New Orleans, December 8.—[Special.]—As returns came in from the several peris today, they showed that receipts would be considerably larger than had been anticipated, and the market which opened higher in the city, and about the same argesterday here, began to weaken. Liverpool closed easy, assisting the decline, and scalper sold the market down steadily to the close, which is ten points under yesterday's prices. New York says that war rumors was used there by bears to aid their attack on prices, but it was less successful than here, New York declining only six points against our ten. The question on whose solution either way depends the near future of the market, is whether or not the knowledge that the rush of cotton to the scaboard towns is draining interior towns and exhausting plantation stocks, is strong enough to counteract the effect of the heavy receipts at the ports.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The Delaware Episcopal diocesan conven-tion adjourned yesterday, after a two days' session, at Wilmington.

A freight train on the Missouri Pacific rail-road was wrecked near Kimberly, Minn., and two brakemen were killed.

Christian Denning, a well-known anarchist of Chicago, snicided last night, on account of grief pipes and his fellow revolutionists.

Mor wilth & Alman, bankers, of Silver City, N. At failed yesterday, which caused great excitement, on account of the county funds being deposited wha from

TOLD ON THE STAND.

Fourth Day of the Woolfolk Massacre Trial.

TOM'S HATRED OF HIS STEPMOTHER.

The Bloody Ax Identified as Being One That the Prisoner Used in Felling Trees-The Washwoman's Story,

Macon, Ga., December 8 .- [Special.]-A the opening of court this morning, the pris-mer, his counsel, with Mrs. Cowan, occupied their usual places. The prisoner looked rather depressed, but still undaunted. There was a big crowd hovering about the entrance the courthouse, despite the fact that the morning was dark and heavy, and the wintry andscape was shrouded in mist. The day was as hot as June, although it is only seven-

leen days till Christmas.

The first witness called was Deputy Sheriff
W. H. O'Pry, called by the state, and he was only questioned in regard to the custody of the and clothing. He stated that both had een in his possession ever since they were liven to him the day after the murder, and inder lock and key, though in separate desks. The cross examination revealed nothing more

han his direct statement.

W. S. Hughes was next sworn, and testified b bringing the bloody shirt to the city. His

REGARD TO BRAINS Captain Rutherford asked him how brains was, like that of several others, very amusing,

"They look like brains, sir."
"Yes, but what do brains look like?"
"Well, sir, they look like brains."

What is the texture of brains? Can't you

lescribe them?"
"No, sir, I only know brains when I see "What coler are they?"
"Well, sir, I have never studied colors, and
n only answer that they are the color of
sins."

An audible smile went over the audience as the witness left the stand. Silas Woolfolk and Ben Hamlin were both called, but failed to

A LITTLE COON, is black as a stack of dark cats, was next halled, and he was so small that the defense sked that the court examine him in regard to his knowledge of the obligation of an oath.

Then ensued an amusing colloquy.

With all the dignified solemnity that so dorns the person of his honor, he leaned over the desk and asked the boy his name.

"My mane's Jeff."

"Leff what?"

Do you know what will become of you if n't tell the truth?

"Don't you know where you'll go if you all to tell the trnth after being sworn?"
"Satan'll git me."
"If you fail to tell the truth now, where

"If you fail to tell the truth how, where you'll go when you die?"
"Go to de bad place."
"His honor then raised up and asked him in a little louder tone the same question.
"I don't know, sah," drawled the little dartey, and his honor said that he did not think he witness competent and he was taken out. When asked how old he was, he said his "paled forget how ole Lis."

had forgot how ole I is."

Julia Woolfolk, grandmother of the boy,
was next called. In the direct testimony she
lold a pretty straight story, and when crosspramined she seemed to try her best to tell
the truth. She stated that George Caldwell
married her daughter in Christmas week
1888, and lived with her until he got into the
berrane

ABOUT COW STEALING, and that he was a stranger to her, and came lown from Atlanta with her daughter before

lown from Atlanta with her daughter before their marriage.

After Caldwell escaped from the chaingang be went back to his home, but soon left. That was a long time before the family were killed. Jalfa swore that the hat found in the well belonged to her little boy Silas, and that she was present when he dropped it in the well. When examined as to the whereabouts of silas and his family on the night of the murler, she said that they went to a society meeting, afterwards came home and all remained there. She further swore that when Silas left Captain Wolfolk's farm they parted friendly. The only disagreement was about a contract that Silas was not willing to stand up to, and

hat Silas was not willing to stand up to, and that Captain Woolfolk dismissed him and they moved to another farm adjoining. WOOLFOLK'S WASHWOMAN. Sarah Harden was next called and examined in regard to the clothing. She identified the brown shirt, found in the well, as being Richard's, but the white shirt that Tom had on the The drawers were not like Richard's drawers, and she described minutely the difference between them. The socks were next produced, and witness failed to identify them. She stated that Captain and young Richard Woolfolk wore socks knit at home out of thread purhased at the factory.

that Captain and young Richard Woolfolk wore socks knit at home out of thread purchased at the factory,

In her direct testimony, the woman swore that on Thursday morning when she went, as asual, to get the wash, she picked up the brown shirt, afterwards found in the well, knowing it to be Richard's, and Mrs. Woolfolk told her to put it down. She laid it down on the bed, in Tom and Richard's room, and saw it no more until it was drawn out of the well. In the cross-examination, on this point, witness stated that Richard had three of those brown shirts which he used for everyday wear. Tom Banks was next called and swore that he lived between three and four hundred pards of the Woolfolk residence. Tom had not been working that week, as it was raining, and he saw Tom, Captain and Richard Woolfolk frequently. He remembered to have seen Tom on Thursday. Tom went to Justice Tucker to get a "rule" against Messrs. Crawford and Howard for some money they owed him. He swore positively, on cross-examination, that he staid at home on Friday night and it seemed that he

than usual, he supposed because of his walk.

Witness went up to the house about daylight, after a messenger had informed him of the tragedy. He heard no dogs barking or cows bellowing. He said that Captain Woolfolk had a very bad dog. The examination revealed no new facts.

After a short recess, court resumed business, and John Owens, the negro who did the white-washing at the Woolfolk place last March, was called. Witness swore that while he was Pingaged in that work Tom remarked to him:

"Do you see all this property lying around

"Do you see all this property lying around here. It all belongs to me and my sisters. Some day I will

here. It all belongs to me and my sisters. Some day I will

OWN EVERY BIT OF IT."

On the cress examination John was asked if Tom ever remarked to him that now John was painting it white, but some day I will paint it red. The witness promptly answered, "No." The cross examination was close, and witness again reiterated the fact that Tom made the remarks about the property to him. Mr. Bone Davis was the next witness. He swore that Tom rode with him in the buggy near Holsey's last March. Witness asked Tom if he was going to his father's and Tom said he was not, but might go before he returned. Tom remarked that his

FATHER DID NOT LIKE HIM.

Tom went on to say that most young men could drink a little and spree around, but he could not, because his father called it loafing and would not let him stay around unless he worked. Witness told him that was right. Tom answered, "Well, father is independent and I am dependent, but by fire, I can make him as dependent as I am."

"Well, but that won't do," said witness.

"LI SEE THEM ALL IN HELL

Before I'll stand it," replied Tom, clinching his fist.

On the cross examination Mr. Davis answer-

On the cross examination Mr. Davis answer On the cross examination Mr. Davis answered promptly and firmly. This is the first piece of evidence not heretofore developed, that has been brought forward by the state, and it is considered very damaging to the defendant. Witness went on to tell that he had known Tom ever since his boyhood. The fine work of Captain Rutherford in the cross-examination failed to jostle the testimony of the witness who reiterated the story over and over again. In this connection, it is but justice to tay that Captain John Rutherford has done as fine work in the case as any lawyer ever did for his client. But for his magnificent constitution, he could hardly go through the work in as clearheaded a way as he does. He works like a Trojan at night, and is on his feet in the courthouse all day. He is one of the most faithful attorneys that ever defended a case in Bibb county superior court.

faithful attorneys that ever defended a case in Bibb county superior court.

The witness, when he got to Mr. Yates', on his way to his wife's father's home, was told by Mr. Yates of the death of all the Woolfolk family except one. "That one is Tom," answered the witness, "and he killed the balance." Then he recalled

at once, and that is why he recalled the con

at once, and that is why he recalled the conversation.

Captain Rutherford then asked the witness to repeat Tom's language. Solicitor Hardeman objected on the ground that witness had been asked the same question three or four times. Captain Rutherford argued that he ought to be allowed to ask him the question on the ground that most men's memories are too poor to recall a conversation, months and months afterward. The court said that he disliked to interrupt the defendant in a cross-examination, but he desired that needless repetition should be avoided as much as possible. He allowed defendant to ask the question, and witness readily and deliberately repeated the conversation as given above.

The next witnessed called was Mr. J. Dannenberg. He said that Tom Woolfolk rented a store of his brother, in 1885, and on one occasion Tom said: "Look here, Dannenberg, you know a good deal about law. You are a smart man, and I want to ask you some questions."

Witness replied that he only knew commercial law. Tom then said in substance that he had a step mother and several step brothers and sisters, and that the property which they were then enjoying was rightfully his, and although he was a poor man now he would HAVE SOME MONEY
before he died. Witness supposed by this that Tom would inherit the property in some legal way. Witness understood by Tom's conversation that he felt the most intense hatred toward his father's family, and witness thought the talk strange. He did not recall the conversation until after the killing, when it instantly recurred to him.

This evidence is also new, and shows that

stantly recurred to him.

This evidence is also new, and shows that This evidence is also new, and shows that Captain Hardeman and his able co-laborers have not been idle. Captain Hardeman has sustained his reputation as a thoroughly equipped criminal lawyer in this case, and he has never wavered in his work.

as never wavered in his work.

The next witness was Green Lockett, colred, who lived on the Woolfolk place at the me of the murder and still resides there.

Green was

WOFULLY RATTLED,
and it took some time to pull his story out of him. He delivered his testimony like a school-boy who had failed to learn his lesson well, and was dreading a flogging. His pauses were more painful than the old washerwoman's pert garrulity. Witness told about the same story as has been so often repeated, and when shown the ax he readily recognized it as an ax used about Captain Woolfolk's place. He swore to having seen the ax in Tom's possession about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day before the killing. Tom was then cutting some postoak wood to make baskets for his father. He identified the ax found in the hall as the one Tom used.

as the one Tomused.

The cross examination was begun, and witness stated that Richard went to the Winn place the day before after oats, and that Tom cut the wood on that day. He stuck to this in spite of all the vexatious questions that were When asked about where Tom was he told a

longistory about finding Tom cutting the wood. He was at one end of the log and Tom was at the other.
"What sort of a log was it?" asked Captain

Rutherford.
"IT WAS A TREE LOG,"
answered the witness very drolly. He was undisturbed by the fact that Captain Rutherford thought it strange of Tom's cutting post oak to make baskets out of, and very readily stated that he had cut "many a one to make

Green's country negro lingo was very amus-Green's country negro lingo was very amusing, and would have been regular peach pie for Alderman Joe Remus. His details were as fine as sifted dust and his statements were painfully accurate. Captain Ratherford tried to get Green to tell or even guess at the distance from Green's house to the Woolfolk house. He asked Green fit was as far "as from here to the Lanier house in my the street?" "I dunno wey de Lanierm house is. Ef I evah wus in de Lanieah house in my life, dunno it."

At this rate the witness and the defendant's Atthis rate the witness and the defendant's counsel discussed the situation for many mortal minutes. The conversation was long enough and funny enough to fill a gilt-edged volume with rod covers. In regard to the barking of the dog, when Tom came after the witness, he stated that he heard the dog barking very plainly, and that he

"BARKED FIERCELY AN' PEART."

like he always did. Witness testified that he

"BARKED FIERCELY AN' FEART," like he always did. Witness testified that he had never measured any of the distance, but he knew Anderson James lived near him, but farther from the Woolfolk house. He could not recall what Tom said to Anderson when they were at his house.

Green heard no noise about the Woolfolk

Green heard no noise about the house until Tom came down to his house, the examination ceased, nothing more than the same story that Green told before the coroner's jury having been elicited. He was recalled, and Captain Rutherford asked him if he remarked to Tom, when the latter first came to his house "MY GOD! WHAT A NOISE

up at the house?"
Witness replied with emphasis: "No, sir; I
did not." He was then asked what frightened
him so badly that he would not go to the house, and replied that he woke up sorter scared.

Anderson James was next called, and told his story as only a thick-lipped son of Senegambia can do it. He appeared sincere and truthful. His details were very tragic, as he entered minutely into all that happened on that dreadful summer morning. He was one of the frightened couriers that rode in hot haste from the house of slaughter to the homes of the neighboring farmers, heralding the news of the horrible affair.

Just as Anderson was telling his story, a tall, spare-made old gentleman, of venerable appearing, entered the room, leaning on a cane. He had ridden fourteen miles to witness the trial, and tried all day yesterday to get into the and replied that he woke up sorter scared

rial, and tried all day yesterday to get into the courthouse and failed. He was so deeply chagrined that Sheriff Westcott kindly let him in, and he joined

THAT STURDY GROUP,
described yesterday, to the left of the reporter's desk. He soom lost all interest in everything but the trial.

thing but the trial.

thing but the trial.

Another addition to the group was made this morning—Rev. Dr. J. O. A. Clark, the well-known Methodist minister and author of "Elijah Vindicated" and other interesting works. He sat beside Colonel Greer all the forenoon. Mr. Jones and Dr. Blount dropped out about lunch time.

Anderson James' testimony, both direct and

Anderson James' testimony, both direct and Anderson James' testimony, both direct and on the cross-examination, was about like Green Lockett's, and he never faltered in his answers. Nothing new was brought to light. Dr. L. B. Clifton assisted Stenographer Barnes during the forenoon. The latter did some fine work yesterday. He took SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND WORDS of testimony. There being very little break in the examination of witnesses, the reporter's work is very onerous.

of testimony. There being very little break in the examination of witnesses, the reporter's work is very onerous.

The court officials are as worn out a set of men as one often sees. They are kept constantly busy, and they will be glad when the long, tedious trial is over.

Cards are out for the marriage of one of the jurors and one of the most charming young ladies of Macon. The wedding day is next Wednesday, but it is not likely, at the present rate, that the groom will be able to appear, and a postponement will likely be made.

Ann James, wife of the last witness, was the next called. On the direct examination her story was similar to her husband's. Witness stated that when she left her house, being frightened, she took her children and went to Green Lockett's house, where she saw Tom Woolfolk lying between two trees, and she said, "Mr. Woolfolk, you don't tell me that the family's all dead?" "Yes," replied he.

"ALL DEAD AS HELL!"

The cross-examination revealed but little. Captain Rutherford asked the witness what caused her to make the remark of "Oh, Lord, what's the matter?" when she first awoke. She said that the noise of all the talking at such an unusual hour frightened her.

After this witness had been dismissed court took a recess until half past two.

ome in, were in their accustomed soate, kicking as high as three-year-old colts.

Several distinguished lawyers from a distince were in the court room. Judge Pate and colonel George W. Jordan, of Hawkinsville; clonel W. B. Corbett, of Ty Ty; and adge W. B. Guerry, of Americus, were nong the number. mong the number.

The first witness called was Mr. S. M. Hil-ard, who secured the pot hooks with which

DRAG THE WELL on the day of the tragedy. He was only examined on this one point, and he swore to having secured them, thus proving who originated the idea of dragging the well for the clothing. Quite an interesting little tilt took place between Solicitor Hardeman and Captain Rutherford on certain points of evidence. Captain Rutherford objected to witness stating what "some one said" and other technicalities.

ing what "some one said" and other tecanicalities.

Jim Foster, colored, was next introduced, and he testified to having seen working on the plantation last summer. He boarded with Green Lockett, and was the boy who chopped wood for the Woolfolk family. He, with Green Lockett, Jr., were the two who were first sent out to give the alarm. Witness recognized the ax as being the one used at the wood pile. Jim said that he did not cut any wood Thursday or Friday evening. The reason he did not cut any wood Friday evening was that he was out until very late, and on his return he

was that he was out until very late, and on his return he

COULD NOT FIND THE AX,
and put off the job till Saturday morning. He testified, as others did, that Captain Woolfolk took his little daughter Annie to the doctor to get a needle out of her foot. On the cross examination, witness testified that they were about to wind up basket making on Friday.

Tom Woolfolk was sick Friday, for witness saw him lying up in the stable in the horse trough, about eleven o'clock that day, and Tom said he was sick.

Witness stated that on the morning of the murder he was awakened by Tom Woolfolk calling Green Lockett. Witness jumped up and heard Tom say that somebody was killing his father and mother. So soon as witness got outside Tom told him to go to Mr. Smith's, Mr. Yates' and others.

outside Tom told him to go to Mr. Smith's, Mr. Yates' and others.

Witness heard the little row between Captain Woolfolk and Tom Banks. Tom and John Jeff were talking together, and he heard Tom say he did not care any more for a white man than a black one. Captain Woolfolk then came up and cursed Tom Banks, and the latter went away without saying anything.

Witness stated that he got back late Friday evening, it being dark when he went to look for the ax. He heard the dog barking on the morning of the murder.

At this point Mr. Sam Pierson asked leave to speak with Mr. Asher Ayres, who is a juror, and he was allowed a few minutes consultation.

ion.
At this point Colonel Hardeman asked a few

At this point Colonel Hardeman asked a few minutes indulgence, which was granted, and at 2:30 p. m. the solicitor general re-entered the room accompanied by

THEEE LADIES,
among whom was Mrs. Elizabeth Black, of Americus, Ga. District Attorney Guerry conducted the examination. Witness stated that she was the daughter of Mrs. Temperance West, the lady who was murdered with the Woolfolk family. Mrs. Black further stated that Mrs. West had always been remarkably healthy, and though growing a little infirm, she was exceedingly well preserved.

Mrs. West was getting hard of hearing. She invariably wore a nightcap closely drawn over her head and tied under her chin. Mrs. Black stated that at a distance she was compelled to

stated that at a distance she was compelled to raise her voice in speaking to her. Witness raise her voice in speaking to her. Witness did not think a train running near the house where she was sleeping would disturb her, for

SLEFT VERY SOUNDLY,
and was fond of sleeping in the morning.
When asked if Mrs. West wore her nightcap on the night she was so cruelly slain, Mrs.
Black, with a tremor in her voice, said that
she did, for the cap was afterwards sent to her.
The witness retired with the ladies who came
with her. Solicitor Hardeman then read from the min-

utes of Bibb county superior court where George Caldwell was sent to the Bibb county chaingang on December 15, 1886, for cattle stealing. Superintendent Joe McGee was called and swore that Caldwell had been in the chaingang for nearly eleven months. on June 19, 1887, and was recaptured and re-

on June 13, 1801, and was recaptured and returned on June 24, which gave George a complete alibi in the Woolfolk case.

Jim Foster was recalled and questioned as to Jeff Woolfolk's hat, and he swore that he carried the hat to Jeff after it was drawn out of the well, and Jeff claimed it for his own. The exidence was wheat out or shieatter.

the well, and Jeff claimed it for his own. The evidence was ruled out on objection.

Dr. J. S. Holly, the physician who examined the wounds of the murdered family, was the next witness. He testified as to the indentity of the ax, and was asked about the wounds on Mrs. West, and he said that he felt assured that the wound was inflicted with an ax. He testified that he thought all the rest were done in the same manner, except the baby, which might have been done with the blade. He stated that Mrs. West had on a night cap.

On the cross-examination he referred to a minute of the wounds on the bodies. They

minute of the wounds on the bodies. They were as follows:

R. J. Woolfolk, Sr., one lick ever left ear,

R. J. Woolfolk, Sr., one lick ever left ear, eye of the ax; one over left eye, eye of ax; one over the forehead, with eye of an ax. Richard W. Woolfolk, one back of head, crushing skull; one each over left and right eyes, and forehead. Charlie W., one lick on top of head, blade of ax, and one over left temple, eye of ax. Mrs. Woolfolk, back of head, eye of ax. Annie, behind left ear, in front of left ear, and slight woond in back of reck, and one or left testing the left ear, and slight woond in back of reck, and ore in the left ear. behind left ear, in front of left ear, and slight wound in back of neck, and one in the back, which was a bruise. Mattie, one lick over right eye, eye of ax. Pearl, one lick, crushing in left ear, one, crushing in right eye, one each on right and left side of forehead, all with eye of ax. Rosebud, one behind left ear, slight one on left shoulder. Mrs. West, one behind left ear, and one on left tample, eye of the ax

car, and one on left temple, eye of the ax.

During the reading this account the crowd was very attentive. The prisoner has not been looking as well as usual today.

HE SEEMS DOWNCAST, and is not so ready to laugh as yesterday.

Dr. Hely's expaniention was continued as a superior of the second s Dr. Holly's examination was continued, and repeated the same story as was told yesterday. He testified to examining the spot, by taking a handkerchief and rubbing the spot slightly. Witness first discovered the blood stain, and thought it was not blood, but a little closer examination proved what it was. The prisoner at one time said that he must have done it animation proved what it was. The prisoner at one time said that he must have done it himself with his bloody hand while his person was exposed. Witness then pulled up the garment, and seeing that it was tied with a string, and witness then asked Tom how he could have fastened his drawers without soil-

ing the string.

TOM REFUSED TO ANSWER.

The shirt was shown witness, that Tom wore that morning. He said that if it was the same it was worse soiled than it was when he had it on that maring.

same it was worse soiled than it was when he had it on that morning.

Mr. C. W. Howard, brother of Mrs. Woolfolk, and prosecutor in the case, was called to the stand, and examined in regard to the ages of the murdered family. The family Bible was brought into court and the dates read out. At this point, the bloody clothing and ax that have figured so largely in the trial, were turned in, and the prosecution requested that the court allow them to have a microscopic examination made of the blood on the garments. It was agreed to, and the defense desired to share in the examination. His honor left that to the attorneys, and at 4:20 p. m., the court took a recess until tomorrow, when the state will close with the result of the examination.

TOM PACING HIS CELL.

At nine o'clock tonight, Tom Woolfolk is walking a good deal in his cell. The clank of his chain can be heard in the office below. It is evident that he is feeling nervous and is weakening somewhat, which is not surprising, as he has went through one of the most trying ordeals that mortal man ever experienced. Tomorrow the defense will probably begin, and Tom is tonight considering how the tide will turn.

the family's all dead?" "Yes," replied he.

"ALL DEAD AS HELL!"

The cross-examination revealed but little. Captain Rutherford asked the witness what caused her to make the remark of "Oh, Lord, what's the matter?" when she first awoke. She said that the noise of all the talking at such an unusual hour frightened her.

After this witness had been dismissed court took a recess until half past two.

The Afternoon Session.

At the appointed hour the auditorium and gallery was filled with interested spectators. The various groups were in their places, and the business of the trial was resumed. Colonel Greer, Judge Blount and Mr. Jones, with Dr. Clark and Mr. T. E. McCrea, who had

THE METHODISTS.

Second Day of the North Georgia Conference.

EXAMINATION OF UNDERGRADUATES. acons and Elders Elected—Georgia Meth-odist Historical Society—Other Bus-iness of the Conference.

MARIETTA, Ga., December 8 .- [Special.]-The conference met at 9 a, m., Bishop H. N. McTyeire in the chair. The preachers joined heartily in the singing. Prayer was offered by Rev. D. J. Myrick, of Gainesville. The secretary, J. H. Baxter, called the roll

and the new arrivals answered to their names. The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved. Question six was called, "Who are received

by transfer from other conferences?" The bishop announced the transfers of Rev. E. A. Gray and Rev. C. C. Spence from the Indian Mission conference. These ministers have returned, not because they were tired of the or because discouraged, but the health of their families was such that they were obliged to eave. T bishop said thehat he hoped other men would go from this conference to that men would go from this conference to that mission field, as it is a very interesting work, and one in great need of laborers. Many of the Indians have been converted. Many are attending the schools under the care of this church, and are thus being brought under the influence of religion. The church is doing great good and succeeding well. The fields are white to the harvest, but where are the laborers?

aborers? Question 2 was next called, "Who remain on trial?" when the following, who have been serving works for one year, were acted upon: W. B. Austin. J. D. Milton, formerly of Atlanta, who has had a remarkably successful year on the Locust Grove circuit, was passed. He has done some able work in church buildg, and in the enlargement of the member

The case of Samuel W. Small was not acted ommittee.

A. D. Cantrell was passed, his work being very satisfactory, the membership being greatly increased on his work. M. D. Smith, L. H. Harris, W. C. Fox, C. E. Pattillo, John E. Rosser, George W. Griner, Simon Shaw, Henry M. Strozier, J. B. Holland and H. W. Morris were passed. The work of these young

Henry M. Strozier, J. B. Holland and H. W. Morris were passed. The work of these young preachers was highly complimented by their presiding elders. They are wide awake for the Lord. Andrew Mulcay decided that he was not suited to the itinerant ministry and he asked to be discontinued.

Question 8 was called, "What traveling preachers are elected deacons?" when the following were acted upon: Charles M. Ledbetter, J. S. L. Sappington, J. F. Balis, John M. Sewell, B. F. Frazer and A. S. Adams, deacons were passed. John L. Meon, Hubert M. Smith, Washington T. Irvine and Artemus Lester were elected deacons, and their characters passed. Their reports were good and in many cases very good.

Rev. George W. Walker, presider: of Payne institute, made :: interesting report, from which we make the following extract:

There have been in attendance since the school

institute, made : Interesting report, from which we make the following extract:
There have been in attendance since the school opened in Augusta in 1884 upwards of 800 students. The colored people have been slow to recognize in the southern white man a real friend to their education. They are beginning to have confidence in the present effort on the part of the M. E. Church, South. The members of the colored M. E. Church, South. The members of the colored M. E. Church are assessed to help educate the young ministers. From this we expect help.

There are industrial feat res undertaken. Rev. C. H. Carson, Jr., is a practical printer and has a class tanget in type setting and the general make-up of newspapers, books, etc. A gentleman has offered to furnish a car shop with suitable tools, and pay the yearly salary of a competent mechanic to teach the boys carpentry. Thus the ministry under our care, may learn to plan, estimate, and help build churches in their charges—provided we build the shop. Three hundred dollars will build it. No one has helped us yet in getting the shop.

Among our subsectibers there is still due us about \$5,000. We ows \$2,000 on our property. Although Mr. Payne pays us interest, yet he does not turn over his git to us until the property is paid for. It is very important that we pay this debt. We could easily do so, if our subscribers would pay what is due us. Won't they do so as soon as possible?

The bishop referred to Dr. A. G. Haygood's report as secretary of the Slater fund. He is using that fund to help the negro race to appreciate the value of industrial education. He gives out \$30,000 a year in the south, and he will not help an institution that does not have

gives out \$30,000 a year in the south, and he will not help an institution that does not have an industrial department. Bishop McTyeire spoke in high terms of the noble work of Dr. Haygood.

The report of Rey. J. T. Gibson, chairman of the committee of arminetim for the third.

The report of Rey. J. T. Gibson, chairman of the committee of examination for the third year, made a sensation by his report on the examination of the preachers who appeared before them. He showed that they had examined them very [closely, and graded their examinations carefully. When a preacher passes the full "course of study" he has a good stock of knowledge.

Question seven was called; "Who are the Question seven was called; "Who are the deacons of one year?" when the following cases were acted on: A. S. Edwards, H. L. Edmondson, Edwin M. Wright, A. D. Echols, S. R. England, J. H. Eakes, C. P. Marchman, S. B. Ledbetter, D. C. Brown, T. J. Warlick and J. N. N. Kenny, were passed, the committee having approved their examinations.

Question twelve was called: "What travel-

Magrath was called. What Taveling preachers are elected elders?" Julius Magrath was called, the committee approved and he was elected an elder. Whereupon Rev. Julius Magath, the imissionary to the Hebrews, reported that he had preached all over the state. He finds that the Hebrews are oming interested in the cause of Christ. He becoming interested in the cause of Christ. He deems that the time for more active work, more aggressive work among the Hebrews has come, and he hoped that the conference would devise means for the extension of this interesting work. He spoke of his visit to England last summer, where he found the work land last summer, where he found the work prosecuted vigorously and successfully. He wishes that his work should be prosecuted more thoroughly, and he desires advantages connected with "the British society for the propagation of the gospel among the Hebrews," so as to derive the benefits which come from connection with that society. President Hopkins spoke highly of him as a man, Christian, and professor. Dr. W. F. Cook, of Griffin, and J. B. Johnston, of Decatur, spoke highly of his sermons.

of his sermons.

The following resolution was offered and adopted; Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to continue through the year, to consider the work of the conference among the Hebrews and Rev. J. Magath's relation to that work and to the British society for the propagation of the gospel among the Jews.

The following committee was appointed by the chair: W. H. Potter, I. S. Hopkins, A.

Haygood.

Question twelve was resumed, and Elbert done an elegant year's Question twelve was resumed, and Elbert M. Stanton, who has done an elegant year's work at Spring Place, was elected an elder.
Rev. John M. White, one of the best preachers, though he has been preaching but four years, was passed, he being already an elder. H. L. Embry and George T. King were

H. L. Embry and George T. King were elected elders.
On motion, the conference adjourned to allow a session of the legal conference.
The legal conference is composed of one hundred ministers, who as a body corporated by the state of Georgia, control the property of the church in this conference.
The president, Rev. W. H. Potter, D. D., called the body to order. The treasurer, H. J. Adams, made his report, which was referred to an auditing committee composed of Revs. J. J. Singleton and C. A. Conaway. The secretary, J. H. Baxter, made his report. He was allowed \$25 with which to defray the expenses of his office. Twenty dollars was left in the hands of the treasurer with which to pay taxes. The balance was, upon motion, equally divided between the joint board of finance, the Preachers Aid society and the fund of special relief.

H. J. Adams, W. S. Thomson and one other were appointed a committee to secure the ex-tension of the charter of the legal conference. The conference adjourned after announce-

The conference adjourned after announcements were made.

Bishop McTyeire is a very able presiding officer, and he is pushing the work very rapidly. It is thought by many that the conference will finish its work by Monday night.

Among the important committees meeting here is the Georgia Methodist Historical society. The corporators of the Georgia Methodist Historical society held their first meeting in the courtroom and accepted the charter which had been granted recently by the superior

court of Newton county, and which had also been enlarged by a resolution of the last legis

been enlarged by a resolution of the latere.

The constitution and by-laws were formally adopted and the following officers and board of directors were elected:

President, Alfred H. Colquitt; vice-president, Dr. J. W. Hinton; vice president, General C. A. Evans; secretary and historiographer, Professor H. A. Scomp; treasurer, Professor G. W. W. Stone; corresponding secretary, Joseph A. Stewart; directors, W. A. Hemphill, W. B. Hill, J. O. A. Clark, C. G. Goodrich.

Various committees were appointed to have

Various committees were appointed to have charge of the different departments, and the annual meeting is to be held at Oxford during the commencement. On motion, General C.

annual meeting is to be held at Oxford during the commencement. On motion, General C. A. Evans was appointed to deliver the first annual oration. The object of the society is to collect, arrange and preserve the history of Methodism in Georgia.

The people of Marietta have spread wide their homes, and the preachers are enjoying their lavish and elegant hospitality.

It is delightful to see the old soldiers of the cross meet after a year's separation, see them compare notes, telling their victories, their failures, their sorrows and afflictions. Some times they embrace and almost kiss each her. They are brethren indeed.

CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

Cases in Muscogee Superior Court.—Burglary
at Greenville.
Columbus, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—
The following cases were tried in Muscogee
superior court today: Stephens Robinson, larceny from the house, guilty. Sentenced to
the chaingang for six months, or a fine-of
\$50. Martin Diffley, Henry Chambers, Mack
Barker and John R. Ross, were acquitted of
misdemeanor. Abe Finlay was convicted of
larceny from the house and sentenced to the
chaingang for six months. Nathan Jones and
Tom Alexander convicted of keeping gaming
tables, were each sentenced to pay a fine of \$50. tables, were each sentenced to pay a fine of \$50. or go to the chaingang for six months.

Mr. Jno. McBride, a prominent citizen of Geneva, was seriously gored by a vicious bull vectorals.

Burglars made a big haul at Greenville last and a oig natt at Greenwise last right. Mr. J. T. Williams's safe was opened and \$1,400 taken therefrom. All of themoney except \$150 belonged to Mr. T. A. Andrews who had placed it in Mr. Williams's safe the evening before. The burglary was discovered at 10 o'clock last night, but no clew to the perpetrators could be obtained.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC FIRE.

Photographer Prather Burned Out in Ma-MACON, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—At 4

MACON, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—At 4 a. m. today fire was discovered by Patrolman Bonner in the photograph gallery of Mr. W. L. Prather, on the corner of Cotton avenue and Dye House alley. The lower story of the building is occupied by Tax Receiver R. J. Anderson, who is also agent for the New Home and White sewing machines. The upper story has been rented to Mr. Prather, who came from Augusta about a month ago. The alarm was turned in from jox 12, and the fire companies were soon on hand, but in spite of companies were soon on hand, but in spite of their exertions some eight hundred or a thousand dollars' worth of the photographer's stock was destroyed. It was insured for \$400.

Mr. Anderson's loss is slight. The whole rear end of the building was burned, the dame

A screw that holds some part of the machinery of the ladders broke, and the ladders could not be taken down until the screw was taken out and mended. The firemen did excellent service in extinguishing the fire. Only a few months ago the photograph gal-lery of T. B. Rlackshear, just across the alley, was burned, and the entire contents lost. The volunteer force was on hand then, but could do nothing with the fire. This shows the vast advantage of the paid over the volunteer de-

BLOOD WILL TELL

A Queer Incident Connected With a Soldier's Life.

Macon, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—In chatting with Mr. James Blount today, he rechatting with Mr. James Blount today, he related a queer incident concerning his career in the army. At the battle of Malvern hill he was in a charge on the big forty-two g in battery, and the gunners staid by their cannon until the soldiers rushed right in among them. Mr. Blount was struck across the forehead with a saber by one of the officers, and one of Blount's comrades killed the officer and captured the saber. Mr. Blount preserved it as a trophy, and although it has been cleaned up, the blook-stains are on the scabboard till yet, that were left there when he was wounded. It illustrates how true is the saying that "blood will tell" in more ways than one.

MACON MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Election of Officers Last Night-Vote of Thanks. Macon, Ga., December. 8.—[Special.]— Last evening the election of officers of the Macon Medical society occurred. The officers

Dr. H. McHatton, president; Dr. N. G. Gewinner, vice-president; Dr. E. G. Ferguer; Dr. K. P. Moore recorder; Dr. Howard Williams, reporter; Dr. C. H. Hall, lecturer.

A vote of thanks was given to Dr. E. G. Ferguson, retiring president. The society is in a most flourishing condition, and has a large and active meabourishing.

large and active membership.

Taliaferro County Declared Wet.
Campurous Respective Campurous Respective Res contestants. After a lengthy argument by counsel on both sides, the demurrer was sustained, and the result declared 105 majority "for the sale." The contestants will carry the matter to the superior court, which will be held on fourth Monday in February next. License was issued by the city council this morning to a firm, who will open a barroom in

Death in Macon. Death in Macon.

Macon, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—This morning Mr. Hardy Craig, son of W. D. Craig, pattern-maker at Findlay's foundry, died of pneumonia. He was only sick a week. Hardy was a brilliant young fellow, with a special aptitude for verse-making. In his childhood he was accidentally shot in the left arm with a gun, and the wound troubled him afterward. gun, and the wound troubled him afterward. His friends called him "Hardy, the poet," be-cause of his love for poetry and his own talents in the same line. He will be buried tomorrow.

An Escaped Lunatic Recaptured.

Macox, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—This evening Mr. Lockhart, of Milledgeville, passed through the city with an escaped lunatic in charge, whom he had caught at Talbotton. The unfortunate man's name is W. A. Fuchay and he has been out for some time. He was very quiet in his manner, and one could scarcely realize that he was insane. Mr. Lockhart had quite a chase to recapture him.

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Catarrh of Bladder, &c. \$1. Druggists. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

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Glandular Enlargement of the Neck, Rheumatism,
Catarrh, etc., PERMANENTLY CURED WHEN
OTHERS HAVE FAILED. URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high colored or milky sediment ou standing, Gonorrhoa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charger reasonable

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we trau W. A. RUSSELL & CO THE SUPREME COURT Decisions Rendered During the

Week.

REPORTED BY J. H. LUMPKIN. Ion. L. E. Bleekley, Chief Justice and Hons. M. H. Blandford and T. J.

ns Rendered December 3, 1887.

Piedley et al vs. Hulsey et al. Ejectment, from Hall. Frand. Duress. Title. Verdict. (Before Judge Wellborn.)
Blandford, J.—Where, in an ejectment was it appeared that the plaintiffs mother, from whom they inherited, had held possesion of the land for thirty-seven years; that after her death the plaintiffs remained in possesion; that the defendant purchased the land at a sheriff's sale under an execution against a third party; that he went, together with his brother, who was the sheriff, to the plaintiffs, and by threatening to turn them out of possession, obtained from them a deed conveying their right, title and claim to him, allowing them to retain the growing crop; and that he went into possession thereunder:

Held, that there was enough to warrant the justy in finding that the deed was procured by traud and duress, and was void; and that the plaintiffs should recover the land.

Judgment affirmed.

J. B. Estes; W. F. Findley, for plaintiffs in error.

S. C. Dunlap, for defendants.

Shore vs. Miller, adm'r. Claim, from Lump-kin. New Trial. Evidence. Practice in Supreme Court. Deeds. (Before Judge Wellborn.) Blandford, J.—1. Where a ground of a mo-

Wellborn.)
Blandford, J.—1. Where a ground of a motion for a new trial, which excepted to the rejection from evidence of a certain deed, set out in specific terms the substance thereof, giving the names of the granter and grantee, the county and district in which the land was located, the numbers of the lots of which it was stated the tracts conveyed were part, and the quantity of land conveyed, this was a sufficient description of the deed to authorize this court to pass upon its admissibility, although it was not copied in full in the motion.

2. While parol evidence is not admissible to add to, contradict or vary a writing, yet it is admissible to explain an ambiguity, either latent or patent: and where a deed conveyed "parts" of certain lots of land, comprising in all 172 acres, it was admissible in evidence, together with parol testimony, to show that the parts of lots mentioned in the deed were the same land as that involved in the controversy, and to which the claim was made.

Judgment reversed.

gment reversed. I. Pike, for plaintiff in error. L. Smith; H. H. Perry, by brief, for de-

Langford et al., executors, vs. Langford et al. Equity, from Hall. Wills. Estates. Construction. (Before Judge Weilborn.)
Blandford, J.—The will of a testator contained the following items:
"Item 5. I give and bequeath to my daughter, Martha Jane McCormack, all of my home tract of land where I now live, subject to the life estate of my wife, as set forth in the third item, for and during her natural life, and at her death to revert to my estate to be distributed to my other heirs at law. Said home tract includes all of lots 144, 128 and 129 in the eighth district which I own, and which I value to Martha Jane, at forty-five hundred dollars.

Item 11. I direct that all the remainder of

dollars.

"Item 11. I direct that all the remainder of my property not herein bequeathed be sold by my executors herein nominated, all my cebts due me collected and distributed as follows; among my helrs: First, to make all equal, including the accounts charged to each by me as advancements; second, to count the valuations set as advancements, and the remainder distributed equally, share and share allke, to Martha J. McCormack, Mary M. Owen, Sarah A. Langford, Elizabeth R. Odell, and my grandchildren, the children of my son, John H. Hutchins, deceased."

By a codicil he provided as follows: "Whereas, in the fifth item of said will, I hequeathed to my daughters, Martha Jane McCormack, certain lands and equal distributive share of the residue, now I therefore appoint my sons-in-law, J. C. Langford and T. J. Odell, and my grandson, William B. Hutchins, trustees to take charge of said fund and manage the same for her use and benefit, paying to her the amual income thereof, and if she should become a widow, for said trustees to pay to my said daughter, Martha Jane, fre hundred dollars, and the balance (if any) to my executors for distribution under the lith item of said will."

Martha Jane McCormack became a widow before the testator's death:

Held that, while the meaning of the codicil

the intention of the testator, by his will, to make his children equal, giving one no preference over the other; and there was no error in holding that the daughter named took the

under the codicil as under the elevent Item of the will.

Judgment affirmed.

Dunlap & Thompson, for plaintiffs in error.

H. H. Perry; M. L. Smith, by brief, for de-

Ddell vs. Cannon et al. Ejectment, from Hall Deeds. Estates. Construction. Title. Verdict. (Before Judge Wellborn.)
Simmons, J.—1. On September 20, 1861, John E. Odell made a deed of gift to his daughter. "Martha H. McClesky, the wife of George W. McClesky, and her children, present and fature." to a certain tract of land "with the qualifications and conditions following, to-wit, that if George W. McClesky, the husband of said Martha H. McClesky, the husband of said Martha H. McClesky, the husband of said Martha H. McClesky, should never return from the Rocky Mountains, where he is how absent on an adventure for gold, this conveyance to be absolute for the purpose aforc-said; and should the said George W. return and refuse to accept the land and to live on it as a home for his family, then the same to revert to the said John E. Odell; and the decision to be made by said George W. within twelve montry after his feturn from the Rocky Mountains, but his decision not to control the said Martha if she desires to accept it on the same terms afore-said; and should they both refuse to accept the

return from the Rocky Mountains, but his decision not to control the said Martha if she desires to accept it on the same terms afore-paid; and should they both refuse to accept the and with the limitation aforesaid, then the ame to revert to the said John E. Odell." This deed was recorded within a year after it was made, and Martha H. went into possession in 1861. Her husband returned from the Rocky Mountains in April, 1865, and both of them made a deed of relinquishment, dated September 10, 1863, refusing to accept the gift on the conditions stated and relinquishing their right, claims and title to the grantor:

Held, that the deed granted the land upon the condition of its acceptance by the husband or wife as therein stated; and upon their regusal to so accept it, it reverted to the grantor.

2. It is immaterial whether the relinquishment was dated at the time when it was oxecuted or not. It is not necessary that the refusal should have been in writing, but if they desired to put it in writing, they had the right to date it at the time when their election was really made. The condition of the deed made the acceptance of the husband or wife, and not that of the children, the test of the right of ownership of the land; and if the perents refused the gift upon the conditions annexed thereto, the children lost any interest which they might have had in ease of acceptance by their parents.

(a) A verdict finding that the children could recover the land, was contrary to law.

A verdict finding that the children could recover the land was contrary to law, and should have been set aside.

J. M. Towery; S. C. Dunlap, for plaintiff in

J. M. Towery; S. C. Dunlap, for plaintiff in error.

W. L. Marler, for defendants.

Decisions Rendered December 5, 1887.

Henry et al. vs. McDaniel, governor.

Forfeiture of recognizance, from Milton.

Bonds. Forgery. Falso Swearing. Practice in Superior Coart. (Before Judge Brown.)

Bluckley, C. J.—Where a person enters into two recognizances for his appearance, one to answer an indictment for falso swearing by affidavit, the other to answer an indictment for forging an affidavit, both recognizances may be enforced by judgment of forfeiture, whether the indictments related to one and the same affidavit or not. Appearance of the accused is preliminary to the question of his actual guiltor innocence of either charge.

Judgment affirmed.

W. M. Sessions; Hulsey & Bateman, for plaintiffs in error.

Geo. F. Gober, solicitor general, for defendant.

on vs. Faw et al. Equity, from Cobb.



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THE SUPREME COURT

Decisions Rendered During the Week.

REPORTED BY J. H. LUMPKIN. Hen. L. E. Bleckley, Chief Justice and Hons. M. H. Blandford and T. J. Simmons, Associate Justices.

dalons Rendered December 3, 1887.

pecisions Rendered December 3, 1887.

Findley et al. vs. Hulsey et al. Ejectment, from Hall. Fraud. Duress. Title. Verdict. (Before Judge Wellborn.)

Blandford, J.—Where, in an ejectment wee, it appeared that the plaintiffs mother, from whom they inherited, had held possession of the land for thirty-seven years; that after her death the plaintiffs remained in possession; that the defendant purchased the land at a sheriff's sale under an execution against a third party; that he went, together with his brother, who was the sheriff, to the plaintiffs, and by threatening to turn them out of possession, obtained from them a deed conveying their right, title and claim to him, allowing them to retain the growing crop; and that he went into possession thereunder:

Held, that there was enough to warrant the jury in finding that the deed was procured by traud and duress, and was void; and that the plaintiffs should recover the land.

Judgment affirmed.
J. B. Estes; W. F. Findley, for plaintiffs in

Judgment affirmed. J. B. Estes; W. F. Findley, for plaintiffs in

S. C. Dunlap, for defendants.

Shore vs. Miller, adm'r. Claim, from Lump-kin. New Trial. Evidence. Practice in Supreme Court. Deeds. (Before Judge Wellborn.)

Blandford, J.—1. Where a ground of a motion for a new trial, which excepted to the rejection from evidence of a certain deed, set out in specific terms the substance thereof, giving the names of the grantor and grantee, the county and district in which the land was located, the numbers of the lots of which it was stated the tracts conveyed were part, and the quantity of land conveyed, this was a sufficient description of the deed to authorize this court to pass upon its admissibility, although it was not copied in full in the motion.

2. While parol evidence is not admissible to add to, contradict or vary a writing, yet it is admissible to explain an ambiguity, either latent or patent; and where a deed conveyed "parts" of certain lots of land, comprising in all 172 acres, it was admissible in evidence, together with parol testimony, to show that the Blandford, J.-1. Where a ground of a mo-

gether with parol testimony, to show that the parts of lots mentioned in the deed were the same land as that involved in the controversy, and to which the claim was made.

Judgment reversed.

Judgment reversed. W. I. Pike, for plaintiff in error. M. L. Smith; H. H. Perry, by brief, for de-

Langford et al., executors, vs. Langford et al. Equity, from Hall. Wills. Estates. Construction. (Before Judge Wellborn.)
Blandford, J.—The will of a testator considered the following items:

Blandford, J.—The will of a testator contained the following items:

"Item 5. I give and bequeath to my daughter, Martha Jane McCormack, all of my home tract of land where I now live, subject to the life estate of my wife, as set forth in the third item, for and during her natural life, and at her death to revert to my estate to be distributed to my other heirs at law. Said home tract includes all of lots 144, 128 and 129 in the eighth district which I own, and which I eighth district which I own, and which I value to Martha Jane, at forty-five hundred

"Item 11. I direct that all the remainder of "Item 11. I direct that all the remainder of my property not herein bequeathed be sold by my executors herein nominated, all my debts due me collected and distributed as follows, among my helrs: First, to make all equal, including the accounts charged to each by me as advancements; second, to count the valuations set as advancements, and the remainder distributed equally, share and share alike, to Martha J. McCormack, Mary M. Owen, Sarah A. Langford, Elizabeth R. Odell, and my grandchildren, the children of my son, John H. Hutchins, deceased."

By a codicil he provided as follows:

H. Hutchins, deceased."

By a codicil he provided as follows:
"Whereas, in the fifth item of said will, I bequeathed to my daughters, Martha Jane McCornack, certain lands and equal distributive
share of the residue, now I therefore appoint
my sons-in-law, J. C. Langford and T. J.
Odell, and my grandson, William B. HutchIns, trustees to take charge of said fund and
manage the same for her use and benefit,
paying to her the annual income thereof, and
if she should become a widow, for said trustees to pay to my said daughter, Martha Jane,
five hundred dollars, and the balance (if any)
to my executors for distribution under the
lith item of said will." Martha Jane McCormack became a widow

Martha Jane McCormack became a widow before the testator's death:
Held that, while the meaning of, the codicil is somewhat doubtful, yet it was manifestly the intention of the testator, by his will, to make his children equal, giving one no preference over the other; and there was no error in holding that the daughter named took the same under the codicil as under the eleventh item of the will

of the will. Dunlap & Thompson, for plaintiffs in error. H. H. Perry; M. L. Smith, by brief, for de-

Ddell vs. Cannon et al. Ejectment, from Hall Deeds. Estates. Construction. Title. Verdict. (Before Judge Wellborn.)
Simmons, J.—1. On September 20, 1861, John E. Odell made a deed of gift to his daughter, 'Martha H. McClesky, the wife of George W. McClesky, and her children, present and future." to a certain tract of land "with the qualifications and conditions following, to-wit, that if George W. McClesky, the husband of paid Martha H. McClesky, the husband of paid Martha H. McClesky, should never return from the Rocky Mountains, where he is how absent on an adventure for gold, this conveyance to be absolute for the purpose afore-Baid; and should the said George W. return and refuse to accept the land and to live on it he a home for his family, then the same to revert to the said John E. Odell; and the decision to be made by said George W. within twelve montvs after his return from the Rocky Mountains, out his decision to to control the said Martha if she desires to accept it on the same terms afore-Baid and should they had he regest the res to accept it on the same terms afore-; and should they both refuse to accept the i with the limitation aforesaid, then the e to revert to the said John E. Odell." This mane to revert to the said John E. Odell." This iteed was recorded within a year after it was made, and Martha H. went into possession in 1861. Her husband returned from the Rocky Mountains in April, 1865, and both of them made a deed of relinquishment, dated September 10, 1865, refusing to accept the gift on the conditions stated and relinquishing their right, claims and title to the grantor:

Held, that the deed granted the land upon the condition of its acceptance by the husband

the condition of its acceptance by the husband or wife as therein stated; and upon their refusal to so accept it, it reverted to the grantor.

2. It is immaterial whether the relinquishment was dated at the time when it was executed. ment was dated at the time when it was executed or not. It is not necessary that the refusal should have been in writing, but if they desired to put it in writing, they had the right to date it at the time when their election was really made. The condition of the deed made the acceptance of the husband or wife, and not that of the children, the test of the right of ownership of the land; and if the perents refused the gift upon the conditions annexed thereto, the children lost any interest which they might have had in case of acceptance by their parents.

(a) A verdict finding that the children

A verdict finding that the children could recover the land was contrary to law, and should have been set aside.

Judgment reversed. J. M. Towery; S. C. Dunlap, for plaintiff in

W. L. Marler, for defendants.

Decisions Rendered December 5, 1887.

Henry et al. vs. McDaniel, governor.

Forfeiture of recognizance, from Milton.

Bonds. Forgery. False Swearing. Practice in Superior Court. (Before Judge Brown.)

Bleckley, C. J.—Where a person enters into Bieckley, C. J.—Where a person enters into two recognizances for his appearance, one to answer an indictment for false swearing by affidavit, the other to answer an indictment for forging an affidavit, both recognizances may be enforced by judgment of forfeiture, whether the indictments related to one and the same affidavit or not. Appearance of the accused is preliminary to the question of his actual guilt or innocence of either charge.

Judgment affirmed.

Service. Attorney and Client. Judge. Mandamus. Courts. (Before Judge Brown.) Bleckley, C. J.—1. All the substantial defendants in error must be served with the bill of exceptions; and if one of them be a member of a law firm which firm are the attorneys of record, an acknowledgment of service and a waiver of further service signed by him, not as an attorney, but as an individual, will not avail as evidence of service upon his codefendants.

avail as evidence of service upon his co-defendants.

2. When a bill of exceptions is duly present-ed, the judge, according to strict law, can do only one of two things, either return it with his objections, or sign the certificate. Should he do neither, the remedy is mandamus to compel signing. To sign a certificate so writ-ten or altered as to be substantially different from that which the statute prescribes, is equivalent to not signing at all, and must be so treated.

3. Courts administer law according to law, and not otherwise.

Writ of error dismissed.

Irwin & Irwin, for plaintiff in error.

Enoch Faw, for defendants.

Enoch Faw, for defendants.

Mays vs. Power et al., adm'rs. Complaint, from Cobb. Evidence. Res Gestæ. Pleadings. (Before Judge Brown.)

Blandford, J.—On a suit brought by administrators for money loaned, the question being whether it was in fact loaned, and it appearing that the defendant came to a river bank and called to the intestate, who lived on the opposite side; that the latter took a boat and went across the river, where the two held some conversation; that the intestate returned to his house, had his wife to count him out \$500 and with it immediately recrossed the river, where he was seen to hand something to the defendant, it was admissible to show that when he obtained the money from his wife, he stated that he was going to lend it to the defendant, and that, at once upon his return text he heave, he told his wife and daugh.

wife, he stated that he was going to lend it to the defendant, and that, at once upon his re-turn to the house, he told his wife and daugh-ter that the defendant had obtained \$500, and added, "Get the book and I will charge it." These statements were part of the res gestæ. 2. Evidence that it was the universal custom of the intestate to lend money in this way, without taking any note for it, was inadmissi-ble; but evidence that the intestate had previ-ously dealt with the defendant in the same way was competent.

way was competent.

3. Under the plea of the general issue, there
was sufficient evidence to warrant the finding
that the loan was made. Had there been a
plea of payment, the jury might have found
for the defendant upon it, under the facts of
this case.

Judgment affirmed.
Winn & Faw, for plaintiff in error.
C. D. Phillips; W. R. Power; J. Z. Foster, for defendants.

Maddox vs. Cross. Certiorari, from Milton.
New Trial. Verdict. Presumptions. (Before Judge Brown.)
Blandford, J.—Where the question is one of fact, the presumption is in favor of the finding of the jury thereon; and where, upon the finding of a jury in a justice's court, a certiorari was taken to the superior court, alleging that the verdict was contrary to law, and the verdict was affirmed, this court will not set it aside, unless it is made to appear affirmatively that the verdict was contrary to law.

Judgment affirmed.
J. A. Dodgen; T. L. Lewis; Winn & Faw, for plaintiff in error.
J. P. Brooke; George F. Gober, for defendant.

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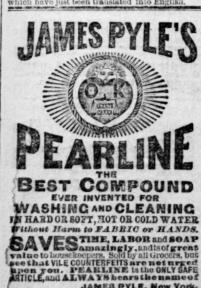
place last night," said the young man that boards on South Division street. "Adam and Eve was the "Were you Eve?"

"No; one of the elderly lady boarders was Eve. I enacted the role of the berpent and my room-mate was Adam. He wasn't a very realistic Adam, however As I remember the Scripture story Adam didn't wear a three-button cutaway or a celluloid collar.
Nor, if I recollect aright, did the serpent trip about
with [patent-leather pumps on his feet and a
clothes line-colored mustache. In spite of these little detractions, however, I contrived to persuade Eve to 'hook' the ep de, though she was rather coy at first. We didn't have a tree to hang it on, so the girl brought in a clothes-horse and we tied it on to that. Eve had taken but one bite when the red-headed Adam skipped in, and snatching the fruit from Eve, ate it—core and all. He said that was the way it was done in the rovised version. But as there wasn't a copy of that around the place Adam was ased out of Paradise without a moment's delay and the pantomime broke up in disorder."

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Judgment affirmed.

W. M. Sessions; Hulsey & Bateman, for plaintiffs in error.

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SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED grocery sale-man. Address, "C. N. H.," care Atlanta Constitution. WANTED--A SITUATION AS SUPERINTED to dent or leading salesman, either in books, boots and shoes, dry goods, or gents' furnishing, Best references. Address T. R. M., 42 East Mitchell st., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-AGENTS. WANTED-AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR THE wonly genuine health corset in the country. Ble profits and easy work. Apply to Williamson Corset & Brace company, St. Louis, Mo. dec4, 4t & Brace company, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS, FOR BUSTLE AND extender combined; just the thing for winter dresses. Also the "B" hose supporter. Both entirely new. Ladies' Supporter. Both entirely work chicago.

TO \$300 A MONTH CAN BE MAD who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Maine street, Richmond, Va.

LYANTED—2 AGENTS TO SOLICIT FOR LEAD. WANTED-2 AGENTS TO SOLICIT FOR LEAD on Fine Art Works. Call at ROOM 2, 714

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—LOT OF ROUND IRON TANKS
one 5x8, four 6x12, one 6x14. Kleim & Cohn,
Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—4 SECOND-CLASS LEDGERWOOD
holsting engines, good as new—only used 3 or
months. Apply to McDonald, Shea & Dabney,
Leeds, Ala.

1 mo.

A FEW MORE BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMmodated at 100 Walton street.
34 79 10 11 14

DOARDERS WANTED—A COUPLE CAN SEcure a nice, plearant room, with board, at 15
Wheat street. Everything convenient. Rooms just
vacent.

LIERY HOUSE NO. 11 WHEAT STREET. NAW KIRBY HOUSE, NO. 11 WHEAT STREET, NOW affords best fare and attention to local and transient. Terms moderate. Tolephone 1043. Im

LOCAL, TRANSIENT AND DAY BOARDERS CAN obtain delightful rooms. Tolica Allendary obtain delightful rooms, polite attention and ent board at Nos. 26 and 28 N. Forsyth street BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—COMPETENT BUSINESS, WITH \$750 to lend on secured-paper. Good salary, Address, with references, "Y. Z," care Constitution. PARTNER—\$1,000 TO OPEN A GENERAL STORE on a new road. If agreeable I will manage the business for both. Reference exchanged. W.C. &, POR SALE—BAKERY, COMPLETE OUTFIT.
Confectionery and soda feunt, 43 Peachtree st.
Centrally located. Address or call on Wyly d
Greene, Atlanta, Ga.

Furnished Reoms. FOR RENT-FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS, FAC-ing new state capitol; modern conveniences. 22 Capitol avenue. fr,su.tu,th.su

POR RENT-STORE ROOM, NO. 24 SOUTH Broad street, with double basement; also, large connecting business rooms up stairs. Leek & Lyle, or E. L. Connally. FOR RENT-E EGANT OFFICE, 54% WHITE-hall. M. Rich & Bros. dec4-lw PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.

DUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFACE
tion from the use of our "Ironciad" notes which waive homestead rights and all the exemptions. We now send, postpaid, the above described note, 100 in a book, for 40c, or a book of 50 for 25c. We have also the above form with seven lines blank for taking a mortgage, which we call an "Ironciad note with mortgage clause." We send these, postpaid, 100 in a book, for 60c; 50 in a book for 55c Address The Constitution. LANDLORD LIENS—THE BEST FORM—SENT
O, or 85c for 100. Address The Constitution.
dawky tf

WE SEND BY MAIL POSTPAID TO ANY ADdress the simplest and best forms of plain warranty land deeds, guit claim deeds, blank mortgages and blank bonds for title at the following prices: 1 blank 5 cents; 3 blanks 10 cents; 1 dozen blanks 30 cents; 100 blanks 30 cents; 100 blanks 310 cents; 100 blanks 31.50. FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

OR SALE—FEUIT ARM AT HAPPILLS

Fronts 500 feet on Central railroad. Contains 21 acres, mostly set in fruit—strawberries, raspberries, apples, peaches and some grapes. Good new barra and 4-room house, spiendid water, high location, good poultry house and parks. Frice reasonable Call on A. H. Lindle . 27 % Whitehall street. LADIES' COLUMN. THE WONDERFUL AROM A TIC STEAM
Cooker, at Thos. Kirk & Co., 57 and 59 Peachere street. Ladies requested to call and see it. 5t
PEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED
also kid gloves, at Phillip's, 14 Marietta street
MARRIED LADIES—OR THOSE CONTEMplating marriage, will, by sending 10 cents to
pay postage, etc., receive by return mail a package
of goods and information important to every lady.
F. B. Brill, New Haven, Ct.

BOARD WANTED. GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT ONE OR TWO pleasant rooms, with board, in a reduced pri-vate family west of Penchiree street; references if required. Address P, this office. WANTED-BOARD IN STRICTLY PRIVATE family for man and wife; distance no objection; state terms. H. B. D., this office.

FOUND. OUND-ON CORNER PRYOR- AND WALL streets, a lady's plush pocket book, having in it money and a small image of the Virgin Mary, il at Mr. Joe Thompson's office, 21 Decatur street, i pay for this advertisement and get it.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-SECOND-HAND DESK. ADDRESS.

PETER LYNCH.

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts., Atlanta, Ga-Has on hand, an just now receiving. Fire and Cannon Crackers, Roman Candles, Sky Rockets and other fireworks. Also his usual stock of groceries and other varieties. A large stock of Domestic Wines of all kinds on hand. As soon as the law allows the sale of liquor, I expect to reingage in the sale thereof—of-those fine old brands. Gibson's, and other whiskies it has been frequently told me that? all dealers in liquors sold such fine liquors as I did there would be no necessity for prohibition, as my liquors, instead of hurting, would benefit any body who uses them in moderation. I expect to keep ny the above reputation for selling Pure Goods—anselt them reasonable. The public are invited to cal and see my stock. Terms cash.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

Is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed, postage free, at \$1.00 per month, \$2.50 for three months, or \$10.00 a year.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, post-paid, for \$1.25 a year, or for \$1.00 in clubs of five or more. Address all letters to THE CONSTITUTION,

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 9, 1887.

The Death of Colonel Lowry. In the death of Colonel Lowry Atlanta

oses one of her best citizens. Although he had passed the age when nost men retire from business, he was still an active, public spirited and popular figare in affairs. He was devoted to the great bank that bears his family name, and of which he was the founder, and three days before his death was in his accustomed office. In the late election he held his place in the voters' line for three hours, that he might meet his obligation at the ballot-box. Wherever duty called him and his strength would carry him, he was sure to be found, bolding his place with younger men, a counsellor without condescension, a friend and

It was this constant association with our business men that makes his loss so widely felt. His death is mourned, not as that of a veteran lying down to his well earned rest, but as a worker cut down in his strength. It is doubtful if he had an enemy in the world. For years and years, even in this busy day and this bustling city, will his kindly smile and his gentle ways be remembered with love. Longer yet will his shining example stand as a monument to teach men that happiness and prosperity are to be found in the path of rectitude, and that the life that is honest and well chosen strengthens with the years, and lives beyond the rrave!

A Sr. Louis man ate nine pounds of beans at a sitting. This is a little ahead of the average Boston intellect. It is very Loubtful, after all, whether either Boston or Chicago is the real literary center of this

Build the Car Works.

An admirable opportunity is offered Atlanta in the proposition to build car works In the city. The effort of the movers in the brganization of such an enterprise deserves the heartiest support of the business men of Atlanta and the interest manifesied in the meeting of vesterday augurs the complete success of the undertaking.

No city in the south is better located for the successful operation of such an enterprise than Atlanta, as is shown in the report of the citizens meeting, in our local column. Let the citizens of Atlanta lend a helping

hand as of old, and it will not be long before the good results of their efforts are felt In the general benefit that the city will re-

BROTHER BLAINE'S friends now say that be will accept the nomination if it is tenlered to him unanimously. This shows that Brother Blaine is growing fastidious.

A New Profession.

While our heavy reviewers are engaged in pointing out new fields and new opportunilies for our young men, it is a little singular that nothing has been said about a new profession, which is already making quite a tir in the world.

Within the past few years a youth "to fortune and fame unknown," as the old story writers used to put it, has entered the arena of active life, and carved for himself an enduring niche in the pantheon of fame. When this much is said it will at once occur we reference to Mr. John L. Sullivan,

Mr. Sullivan undoubtedly deserves the ntmost credit. If he had plodded through langled commercial avenues, or if he had devoted himself to the uncertain rewards of literature, or if he had trusted himself to the treacherous sea of politics, the chances are that his life would have been a conpicuous failure.

Mr. Sullivan, however, boldly turned his back upon all these occupations. He, early in life, determined to travel upon his shape, and it goes without saying that he has travelod. Not only in this country, but in the most gultured communities of Europe, Mr. Sulliran is everywhere received with delirious applause. Nobody cares what he has writlen or spoken. The bare fact that when he hits straight from the shoulder everything before him goes down with a crash is mough, and perhaps more than enough

Naturally, with such gifts, Mr. Sullivan has made his way into a circle where his aspociates are princes of the blood and the very flower of cosmopolitanism.

Here is something to give us pause. What Mr. Sullivan has done, other young men can do. Instead of having our pro ing young men waste their time during their ollegiate course in becoming indifferent baseball players, why should they not devote themselves to the noble science of pugilism, and follow in the footsteps of a Bullivan and a Heenan? Perhaps it is enough to suggest these things. Time will

Ir is understood that the more ambitious members of congress are engaged in studying the science of pugilism.

The South's Solidity.

General Neal Dow, the most prominent of the prohibition leaders, has been interviewed on the part that prohibition is playing in national politics. He is emphatic in his belief that the wedge that will split the solid south has been found and that this section, now united in its political action, will fall to pieces, in discord arising out of the agitation of the prohibition question.

It will be remembered that General Neal Dow comes from the rankest of republican states and that while he is even politically a prohibitionist, he herds with an element which has for its chief object the disruption of the political solidity of the south. This is the one object of the republican party and in accomplishing it, is its only salvation. It has tried by every means possible to break it and even went so far, to accomplish its purpose, as to daub itself in infamy and dulently and forcibly take the votes of three states. The integrity of the south broken, the republicans hoped to strengthen their weakening grasp on the country, but the direction of party discipline enabled him

popular indignation at their open corrup bonds of their odious and autocratic admin istration and place the democracy at the

The unity of the south being re-established on a firmer basis than ever, the republicans are scheming by every device to again break

The third party idea has never amounted to anything in the south, while in the east and west it has created considerable trouble to each of the two great parties. The effort to disrupt the democracy of the south by bringing the prohibition question into politics will not work and if it is attempted the futility of the undertaking will soon become manifest.

In Georgia, more than in any other southern state, the prohibition question has taken a prominent part in the interest of the pubic. Our legislature wisely determined to give to each county the right of local option. This was an admirable solution of the question, and was fully satisfactory to both sides, as being democratic and just. Beyond this neither side will go. Each comnunity will settle the question for itself, and, like on all other local issues, will divide: but when the democratic party calls for the vote of the state it will get it, as it will the vote of the south. Prohibitionists and their opponents unite alike on their fealty to the party, and we trust that the day will never come when either side will forget its allegiance to the party to which they both owe so much.

THE republicans voted for Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, for speaker. Reed is a very witty man, as well as a cheeky one. He has a nasal twang, however, which is not attractive. Once when he was making a spread eagle speech in the house, Senator Cox rose and said he would thank the gentleman from Maine not to apostrophize the goddess of liberty through his nose.

Mr. Lowell's Address.

The metropolitan press is regarded as a narvel of energy and enterprise, but the New York Evening Post calls attention to the fact that no metropolitan newspaper priuted the address delivered by Mr. James Russell Lowell before the American Copyright league in behalf of international copy-

Just how this lapse occurred, or whywhether the failure to print the address was mintentional or premeditated-nobody knows. But it is certainly queer that in the very center of newspaper enterprise, not a single journal has taken the trouble to print an address on an important matter delivered by the foremost literary man of America.

It is safe to say that such a remarkable omission could not have occurred outside of the great metropolis of New York. If Mr. Lowell had delivered his address in Atlanta it would have been reported in full the next morning. and the same may be said of every other city where there is an intelligently edited daily newspaper. But it is not too late for the metropolitan press to make amends to the very large public which it serves. There are thousands of people all over the country who would be glad to read what Mr. Lowell has to say on the subject of international copyright, and its publication, even now, would fill a long-felt want.

But perhaps the most singular thing abou the whole business is the fact that the Even ing Post, which belabors its contemporaries for failing to print the address has also failed to print it. What all this can mean it is impossible to say. Let us hope, however, that the great New York dailies are still favorable to international copyright.

It is reported that there is a plot on the part of Austria to get up a row between Russia and Germany. At the same time, Russia is massing troops on the Austrian to the intelligent reader that these remarks frontier. Europe appears to be a fine large country, where the rulers have all the

How One Bank Was Managed. The trial of E. L. Harper, vice-presiden of the Fidelity National bank of Cincinnati, has developed some very queer facts. The testimony of Briggs Swift, the president, is especially curious. This careful person, according to his testimony, spent only two or three hours at the bank each day. He never examined the books, nor did he know the nature of the transactions by which the business of the bank was conducted.

Altogether he was what the boys term "a knot on a log," knowing nothing about the business, and caring nothing. He seemed to recognize no responsibility, so far as he was concerned, but he left everything to Harper and his type-writing females. His sort of bank management is not only disastrous in its immediate results, but has farreaching effects which are difficult to describe or estimate. The president and di rectors of this bank had certain responsibilities. They owed it to the public to see that the concern was honestly managed, but they ignored their duties and practically turned their bank over to Harper and his concubines. And they did this, not only in defiance of their moral obligations, but in defiance of the law.

The National Banks.

Comptroller of the Currency Trenholm intimates in his report that the national banking system must go. This reminds us that THE CONSTITUTION has frequently made the same intimation and has urged on congress to take the necessary steps to bow the system out.

There have been various schemes proposed looking to the perpetuation of the national banks, but the system under which they operate is based on the national debt. When the debt is extinguished, the system will cease to exist. But the extinction of the system will not precipitate a financial cataclysm. If congress will repeal the ten per cent tax on circulation, the states will be ready to charter the national banks, and their operations under state charters and with enlarged facilities will be as safe and as conservative as they are now.

Captain John B. Goodwin. No man in the city deserves more credit for the recent successes of the anti-prohibitionists than Captain John B. Goodwin, the chairman of the executive campaign committee of that side. The Constitution, which espoused the cause of neither side during the campaign, thinks it but proper to give him the credit which he so eminently deserves as an able, conservative and careful leader, and this is done without indicating any preference for to make two successful contests, which without the advantage of his leadership would have been conducted with far less hope

d success than his services guaranteed.

Captain Goodwin's career has been a notable one since he came to Atlanta, a barefooted boy from Cobb county. He has achieved a decided success at the bar, and as city attorney he has made a record unsurpassed by any of his pre-decessors. As mayor of the city he was a faithful, energetic and able officer, and the good results of his administration are yet felt in the material benefit that accrued to the city

from his efficient services.

In the recent campaigns he had the ununded confidence of his own side, and held the respect of his opponents. He at all times counselled conservatism and prudence and the best testimonial to his good judgment was the readiness with which his coadjutors agreed to

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

BACTERIA, IT SEEMS, is not only found in whisky, but in ice water also. A WESTERN EDITOR ANNOUNCES the suspenion of his paper under the head "Blowing Out

the Gas.' It is thought that the states' rights decions of the supreme court have caused Editor Halstead to perspire.

THE NEW YORK SUN wants to make an sue of the new green postage stamps. -We wish the Sun well. THE TWENTY-SEVEN red-headed men in

ongress are attracting as much attention as the street parade of a circus. A NEBRASKA MAN has invented an auomatic cow-milker. Now, then, the country calls for an automatic colored cook.

MR. CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION has re stored to the people 31,000,000 acres of land wrongfully taken away from them under laws passed by the republicans.

HERR MOST GOES up for another year. His first dose was only six months, and it had no effect. If at the end of a year he does not feel inclined to behave himself, perhaps a term of five years will do some good.

At the recent symposium of authors in New York, it was found that hardly one of them had what is called a "platform presence."
They managed to shamble through their readings, but that was about all.

SECRETARY LAMAR says the Indians have at last reached a period in their career where they must either pick up the ways of the white race or retire. They are now hemmed in on

all sides and can go no further west. LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Inauguration Day. EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Was the fourth as of March selected for inauguration day lecause rarely falls on Sunday?

No. As a matter of fact, it occurs on Sunday only nce in every twenty-eight years, but th or Washington's inauguration was the first Wednes day in March. This happened to be the 4th, and afteward the 4th inst. was made the day.

An Old Phrase. What was the EDITORS CONSTITUTION: riginal meaning of "tag, rag and bobtail?" E. F. This is probably an old hunting expression t gnify a herd of deer. In Prescott's "Philip the Second," quoted by Strype and Holingshead, is the following: "They hunted the deer, and were so greedy of their destruction that they killed them rag and lag, with hands and swords." The word tegg, or tag, signifies, according to Bailey, "a doe in the second year of her age." Rag is defined by the same writer as "a herd of young colts," but other old authors have raeg to signify a herd of deer at ruiting time. Bobtail means a fawn just after it has been weaned. Tag and bobtail are used in the same sense when speaking of sheep, but rag loes not seem to be known in this connection. The mplete original sense of the phrase "tag, rag and obtail" seems to have been a collection of sheep or per, of all sorts mixed indiscriminately.

The County Commissioners' Action EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The reports of the meeting of the county commissioners show that these gentlemen have fixed at \$1,600 the wholesale liquor license of Fulton county. It is to be hoped that this decision is not final, and that the good gen-A great many of us do not care a fig for barrooms

and would not turn their thumb to have them or

not. But we care much about the city trade with the tributary territory of Atlante, and we think that our authorities ought to do everything which can be done to foster that trade. The liquor traffic was a nportant one before prohibition, and we have it successfully to bring it back. We think it worked successfully to bring it back. We think it is the duty of the commissioners to facilitate the re-establishment of that lost trade, and they will not certainly do it with a license that is equiva-lent to prohibition. Our merchants cannot, under such crushing taxes, compete with our sister cities. The wholesale trade in liquor is especially destined to supply the outside customers. If our merchants are crippled by taxes, their customers will buy this liquor anyhow, but they will purchase them outside of Atlanta, and that we will purchase them outside of Atlanta, and that we do not want. The will of the people has been clearly manifested in the last election. They want the traffic restored, and their servants, the county commissioners, ought to submit graciously to it, whatever may be their personal feelings. High license is well enough for barrooms and we do notobject to it, but high license for wholesale trade is nonsense and in contradiction to the manifest intention of our require.

tention of our people.

As for the objection that, in consequence of a late decision of our supreme court, the quart of liquor sold by the wholesaler can be drank on the spot, in abuse. Could not the issue of the license be conditional and subject to the obligations, accepted by the licensed merchant, not to allow such things? It seems that the commissioners, who have the right to refuse a license to an individual, must have the the the commissioners and the conditions to the license to the lice also the power to affix such conditions to the li-cense when issued.

MODERATION.

DRIZZLES.

Burlington Free Press: Maud asks: "How can I get white hands?" Make bread, Maud. Detroit Free Press: We send 1,000,000 barrels of apples every year to foreign nations, and won't take any "sass" in return, either.

Boston Bulletin: It is seldom one gets off anyth new, but we noticed several people get off a new hors: car the other day.

Hotel Mail: That hotel patron must be a Christi who will fee a waiter after the fellow has poured a dish of hot soup down his back.

Burlington Free Press: Blodson says he does enjoy going to New York. Everything is so joilly and convival—even the causare elevated. Ession Post: A Washington correspondent writes to a New York paper about the "Fresh Men in Con-gress." We had supposed that the colleges had all

gress." We ha Boston Post: Among the list of "books that have helped us," we have not yet noticed that any one has included the books that are made on the races, yet these have helped many men.

Burlington Free Press: A Georgia man, who

engaged in nailing up a gate, was struck by lighting. He is recovering and the young lady's beau continues to come every night, as usual. New York Sun: Boston husband (to wife)-The ar rival of Rameses II. seems to have created quite a

sensation in town.

Boston Lady—Oh, John, couldn't you arrange to have him to dinner. Boeton Transcript: Jay Gould's advice to boys is "keep out of bad company and go to work with a will." And if you can't keep out of bad company, my boys, do as Jay does and wipe out the company.

Now in the parlor meet the pair When the golden day is done, Two forms with but one rocking chair Two hearts that teat as one.

-Boston Courier Washington Hatchet: "First class in history stand p. Johnny, why did Napoleon return to France ler his exile?"

after his exile?"
"Because he didn't have enough Elba room."
"Correct, Johnny; go up foot."

Harper's Bazar: "I tell you what it is, Gus, Araminta's father can't appreciate us. He has no soul."
"Ohl he hasn't, ch? Well, if you'd been in my place last night you'd have though he was all sole."

Versitore Hearld, it is said that label. Sollies.

Narristons Herald: It is said that John L. Sullivan has "struck the people in England very favorably," From which we infer that he has not yet struck any of them. They will have a poorer opinion of him when he does,

THE PRENCH SCANDAL.

Something About the Man Who Brought
About M. Grevy's Retirement.
A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes:
"We find nothing in the French or English papers
about the antecedents of the man who is the chief
cause of the presidential crisis in France, and who
has at any rate discreted, the receivingful house. has at any rate disgraced the presidential household. The fact is that M. Wilson himself knows little of his ancestry, and French biographical works confined themselves to staing that he was 'ne a Paris le 6 Mars, 1840.' As his name indicates, and and knows nothing of his kindred (if any there. His father, a Glasgow foundryman, was taken to France soon after the restoration by a Staffordshire iron founder named Manby. He de-veloped the iron works at Creuzot, and afterward me a partner of the firm of Manby, Wilson & hold the monopoly of gas manufacture had the monopoly of gas manufacture had parks. Wilson became very wealthy and left handsome fortunes to his two children—a daughter, who is proprietor of the celebrated castle daughter, who is proprietor of the celebrated castle of Chanonceau, near Tours, and the said Daniel, the present dauphin. Having gone through most of his fortune, M. Wilson took to politics and journalism in 1869, and entered the chamber as one of M. Grevy's followers. From prodigality M. Wilson went to the other extreme, and by speculating, iconvenien and supply money, saying and saining journalism and sundry money-saving and gaining operations—of which we have heard something lately—is new very rich. He is credited with having made Tours and that neighborhood republican by his Petite France and other journals, but he has always taken cere that his Petite Frances were not run at a loss. In the natural course of things M. Wilson will inherit his sister's fortune and property (she is considerably his smior) and the presidential savings as well as M. Grevey's (states in the Jura. M. Wilson was once under secretary of finance, and aspires to be minister some day, but at this moment his prospects are not very bright. He can speak English; but never does so—not even when addressing an English audience." lican by his Petite France and other journals, but

An Appreciative Critic.

"Free Joe," and Other Georgian Sketches By Joel Chandler Harris. Including "Free Joe, and the Rest of the World." "Little Compton." "Aunt Fountain's Prisoner," "Trouble on Lost Mountain, and "Azalia." Charles Scribner's Sons. New York

The charm of Joe Chandler Harris's Georgian sketches has long been recognized as of a peculiarly rare kind. In his hands the art of telling a short story has been developed well nigh to perfection Each of histales has certain qualities that, taken together, stamp it as the work of amaster—a just and artistic balancing of parts, a felicitous grouping of incidents, strong character studies, bold in outline, and finished with a wealth of suggestive |detil; a tinge of humor which ever and anon passes the line and acquires the deep hue of pathos; and, finally, a touch of graceful fancy and tender sentiment. The skill and exquisite literary taste with which Mr. Harris weaves these delicate threads into the texture of his tales are known of all meu; and in none of his work is he seen to better advantage than in this collection of his more recent stories

His Good Coming Up. From the Chicago News.
"Ah, my little man," said the benevolent

looking old gentleman, "I see you have been busy at the blackboard." "How d'ye know?" 'I see chalk on your fingers, and I am glad to see

it. It shows that you are coming up in the right "You bet I am. I ain't got quite 'nough muscle to roll the big balls fur ten-pins yet, but I'm a daisy with the little ones at nine-pius.'

A Historical Rifle

From the Leavenworth Times,
Since Boston Corbett has been placed in the insane asylum his effects at Concordia, Kas., have passed into t'e hands of an administrator, and among them was the identical Enfield rifle which Corbett shot the slayer of Lincoln. This old weapon has been purchased for \$5 by a Grand Army of the Republic post at Concordia, and will be kept

In Its Pristine Vigor. From the Texas Siftings.

Uncle Rastus-Yes, sah, I'se sebenty ya'r ole ter day. Gentleman—Is your hearing good. Uncle Rastus? Uncle Rastus—Who am dat? Gentleman— Rastus Vincel Rastus—who am dat? Gentleman—I say, is year hearing good? Uncle Rastus—Does I thing it an gwine ter rain? Gentleman—No—no—Uncle Rastus. I want—to—know—if—your—hearing—is—still—good? Uncle Rastus—Oh, my ha'rin? Yes, sah, my ha'rin am puffec. A Mark of Respect.

From the Epoch,

Customer (in beer saloon) -- What have you got your beer kegs all draped in black for, Dutchy? Dutchy-Dot was a mark of respegd. I do a pig

AFFAIRS IN AUGUSTA.

The Exposition Subscription Lists Filling Out-Incendiary Fires.

Augusta, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—J. B. Hairs's store, in Elko, S. C., was burned this morning; work of an incendiary. Loss \$2,500, insurance \$1,400. The negro who burned it was captured tonight in Williston. He is an Augusta negro, and in his possession were found some articles from a store burned in Aiken last week. He was identified as the

nn Aiken last week. He was identified as the negro who set fire to the dozen stores that were burned in Aiken then.

Mr. E. E. Anderson was today appointed master of trains of the Port Royal and Western Carolina and Augusta and Savannah railroad. He has four hundred miles of road under his control.

The exposition canvassing committee met tonight and decided to make a thorough canvas of every tax payer- in the county, until

tenight and decided to make a thorough can-vas of every tax payer in the county, until over \$100,000 is raised. They decided also to request a general meeting tomorrow night to call in ten per cent of stock already subscribed to be paid in January 10th. The ladies have become interested and a subscription list is being circulated among them. No one is al-lowed to subscribe over one share.

AN ELECTION ORDERED.

Oglethorpe County to Vote on the Liquor Oglethorpe County to Vote on the Liquor Question in January.

Lexington, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—
Today petitions containing five hundred and fifty-five names of legal voters of this county, petitioning the ordinary to order an election for the purpose of deciding whether whisky shall or shall not be sold in the county.

This petition contains about double the requisite number of legal voters, and the ordinary has in resempse to said actification.

requisite number of legal voters, and the ordinary has, in response to said petitioners, ordered an election to take place at the several precincts in said county of Oglethorpe on Wednesday, the eleventh day of January, 1888. We have had two years trial of prohibition, and, though it has worked to a great advantage in many ways, yet the people at large do not seem to favor prohibition, and on the day of election will doubtless vote whisky back by a good majority. Such is the outlook at present.

Marriage in Toccos.

Toccoa, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—This morning at 8 o'clock Miss Sallie Vickery, daughter of Mr. J. H. Vickery, was married to Mr. James O. Faulkner, formerly of this place, well-known and highly respected, now engineer on the Ohio and St. Louis railroad. Rev. Mr. Whitman officiated. Immediately after the ceremony, accompanied by their friends to the depot, Mr. Faulkner with his bride boarded the Atlanta train en route for St. Louis, thence to return to Mr. Faulkner's headquarters at Murfreesboro, Ills. The best wishes of Toccoa people will foilow them to their Illinois abode. The high esteem in which they have held Miss Sallie Vickery from her childhood will not abate now that she is a bride and far away. is a bride and far away.

'A Village in Flames.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., December 8.—Fire roke out in Great Bend village about 11 o'clock this evening, and spreading rapid, is now raging in the business portion of the village. The destruction of the entire business section is threatened. Officials have telegraphed to this city for assistance and the fire department has responded, sending a steamer, several thousand feet of hose and numerous fire-men.

Suing the Doctors

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., December 8.—[Special.]
A novel suit was filed in the city court by a man named Coydon Van Winkle. He sues Drs. Luckie and Copelaud, two prominent physicians, for \$5,000 damages each. He alleges that he employed them to set a broken arm, which they did in such an unskillful manner that he was compelled to have it reset. Dr. Luckie is regarded as one of the most skillful surgeons in the state.

BAD FOR THE BULLS.

A Sudden Tumble in Stocks on Wall Street

New York, December 8.—[Special.]—This has been a field day for the bears in the stock market. At the opening prices throughout the list were fractionally higher than last night's closing quotation, but the slight improvement lasted only a moment. A vigorous attack was made all along the line, and the nervously jerking tickers made a record on the tape that struck weariness and sorrow to the heart of many a bull. Anxious inquiry was made as to the cause of this wholesale shrinkage in values. There was a current, though irresponsible, opinion which charged all the mischief to the president's message. Nobody gave any sound opinion which charged all the mischief to the president's message. No hody gave any sound reason for this view, but such talk even with reason emboldened bears and dampened the ardor of the bulls. While the decline was very general, there were two or three stocks especially weak. Chief among these was Rich-

mond Terminal.

It opened at 26, and from the first sale to the sounding of the gong, at 3 o'clock, it was hammered without mercy. The transactions in it were enormous, the total sales for the day amounting to over 64,000 shares. This is the largest day's dealing in it ever made since the stock was listed. Plainly there was something more than the president's message at the bot tom of all this, but up to the close of business no explanation was offered. The stock steadily declined from the opening price down to 23 without even a spasmodic rally of as much as Conight I gather the following explanation

Tonight I gather the following explanation of today's heavy selling and big decline. A few days ago it was confidently believed that several very strong new men|would go into the directory at the annual election on December 13th. It now is whispered that those gentlemen agreed to go into the board solely because they expected Mr. John H. Inman would accept the presidency of the Richmond and Danville. That position was formally tendered Mr. Inman day before was formally tendered Mr. Inman day vesterday by a strong committee of Ric yesterday by a strong committee of Richmon and Danville stockholders. He took the ma ter under advisement, with an intimation to the committee of his inclination to accept the place. After examining the situation thoroughly and considering the question carefully, he expressed grave doubt this morning of his acceptance. This unexpected change of his mind was a great disappointment to large holders of Terminal, and influenced e of those who had consented to bec some of those who had consented to become Terminal directors to withdraw their names from the ticket. It is said that Roswell P. Flower, William Rockefeller and R. T. Wilson are among those who have thus withdrawn. All this is the secret of a narrow circle tonight. An time is the secret of a harrow circle conignt. If it becomes generally known tomorrow the stock may be further depressed and become actually demoralized. In such event, it is well to remember that at some point the decline will be checked by a rational appreciation of the stock's intrinsic value. It is not going to nothing, no matter who stays out of the

NEWNAN'S ENTERPRISE. An Enthusiastic Meeting in the Interest o

the New Factory.

Newnan, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—An enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Newnan was held at the courthouse last evening in the interest of the cotton factory, of which mention was made in The Constitution a few days ago the chief of which west or profest a days ago, the object of which was to perfect a working organization and appoint committees. Major W. B. Wilkinson was elected chairman and L. P. Barnes secretary.

Speeches were made by R. D. Cole, Sr., R. H. Hardaway, P. F. Smith, L. R. Ray, H. C. Arnell and San W. Murrey.

Arnall and Sam W. Murray.

The report handed in by Mr. Cole showed that in three days' works they had secured a subscription of over \$40,000, and they anticipate no trouble in raising the one hundred thousand required. They think that with a coch carried of \$50,000 for heightighting and many control of \$50,000 for heightings and many control of \$50,000 for heightings. cash capital of \$70,000 for buildings and machinery, and \$30,000 or \$40,000 working capi-tal, they can pay a handsome dividend from the start, basing their calculations upon statistics and reports from similar factories in Nash ville, Tenn., Augusta and Columbus, Ga. The chairman appointed the following committee

on subscription:
R. H. Hardaway, chairman. R. D. Cole,
Sr., Dr. J. T. Reese, Sam W. Murray, Orlando
McClendon, Newman; W. T. Arnold, Senoia;
H. W. Camp. Puckett's station; J. B. Sims,
Corinth; Ed Ragland, Handy; Thomas B.
Parks, Newnan; Hon. J. C. Mixon, Palmetto;
Rev. J. B. Hunnicutt, Turin; J. F. Lovejoy,
Grantville; Jacobus Petty, Newnan; J. W.
Wilcoxon, Lodi; Major R. B. Glover, Newnan, and Dr. J. P. Taylor, of Haralson, all of
whom are representative business men. and whom are representative business men, and whose united action insures the success of the whose united action insures the success of the enterprise. The factory will add no less than a thousand souls to the population of Newnan. Messrs. Parks & Arnold, one of the substantial mercantile firms of Newnan, have made arrangements to establish a large buggy and carriage manufactory at this place, the buildings of which will cover an acre or more of ground, employing a number of skilled workmen and requiring a capital of about \$25,000. They have secured the services of John W. Ware, who has been for several years foreman of the carriage factory of Barnesville. whose skill known throughout the state. They will begin operations at any date, giving employment to and inviting to this place that class of workmen which give solidity to a growing town like Newnan. The advantages of climate and an inexhaustable supply of material, together with the railway facilities of this town, is a guarantee of the continued progressiveness of the city of Newnan

Resignation of a Comptroller General COLUMBIA, S. C., December 8.—[Special.]—
Hon. William E. Stoney, comptroller general of the state of South Carolina, will tomorrow tender his resignation to the governor, to take effect as soon as his successor shall have been elected and qualified. He has held the office for the past seven years, having been three times elected by the popular vote without opposition. His present term expires one year hence. Mr. Stoney resigns for the purpose of accepting the more lucrative and permanent accepting the more lucrative and permanent position of auditor of the South Carolina rail-road company. His successor will be elected by a joint ballot of the legislature in the next few days.

Milledgeville's Electio MILLEDGEVILLE. Ga., December 8-[Special.]—The following board of aldermen were chosen yesterdied. The ticket was led by W. B. Bell and folkewed by E. D. Treanor, C. H. Bomur, W. Coraker, J. F. Wilson and A. Joseph. Interest was centered in the mayor and chief marshal's race. The candidates for these positions moved nip and tack, and there these positions moved nip and tuck, and there was less than ten votes between the aspirants when the votes were counted.

Mr. Hugh Gordon's Purchase.

REYNOLDS, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—
The valuable plantation belonging to the late
Dr. John Mitchell's estate, and lying a mile
below here toward the river, was sold at the
administrator's sale in Butler Tuesday, and
purchased by Mr. Hugh Gordon, of Atlanta,
six thousand and nine hundred and twentyfive dollars being the highest bid that was
made. made.

WEST END NOTES. The election of marshal and clerk for End will take place at the meeting of the may council in January.

Two residences built in West End this y deserve special notice, one owned by Mr. Burg Smith and erected on a commanding eminence Peorles street. The other, owned by Colon Chute, and nearing completion on Lee and O streets. More will be said about them hereafter.

At the entertainment Monday and Tuesday next (day and night) at Mr. G. A. Howell's, by the ladies of Park street church, besides many fancy and useful articles and ornaments for saie, the test things so cat for the least money will be on hand. The savory, appetizing dish, "possum and taters," is promised in abundance, and the "hunters" have already scored a carch. Let everybody remember the time and place and attend.

The tax rate in West End is duly appreciated by those who also pay taxes in Atlanta. An amount multiplied by five grows rapidly. Verily the people of our thriving little community, and many who expect some day to dwell among us have caus) for congratulation. Weigh them singly or together and the advantages which make Wes End desirable as a home are beyond comparison as are being increased annually. The entertainment last night for the ber of the Presbyterian church was a delightful sur The music, the tableaux, the entire progras were charming and gave great pleasure to the i or the Preseychan challenux, the entire program were charming and gave great pleasure to the attendance which filled the half. A nice sum realized for the church which adds its thanks enjoyment of those present for the kindness prompted Miss Wood, Miss Mathews, the Adair and others to work up so artistically the control of the present entertainment.

ATLANTA THE PLACE

Where Cars Should Be Made for Southern Roads.

MOVEMENT FOR A CAR WORKS.

Meeting of Prominent Citizens to Consider the Matter—The Ontlook and Pros-pects for Business,

A large meeting of citizens was held yesterlay morning at THE CONSTITUTION office consider the question of carworks for Atlanta. On motion of Mr. Grady, Governor Bullock was elected chairman and Mr. C. K. Maddox secretary. The latter was requested to state the object of the meeting, and said that Atlanta needed carworks, and that there was no better place for carworks than Atlanta. It was toconsider the question of locating carworks here-that the meeting had been called. "The demand for new cars is enormous," he

said. "The tonnage of the country has doubled in the last seven years. There are new railroads building and old ones are wearing out,. It is estimated that it will require three thouand new cars to supply the immediate wants of the southern railroads. "The advantages of Atlanta are strongly shown when we consider the price of lumber, Lumber is ten dollars a thousand cheaper than

in Ohio, where you first meet with

tion. In a box car there are 6,000 feet of lumber, or a difference of sixty dollars in favor of Atlanta on each box car. This of itself would make a fine profit. "Then there is more money in repairing cars than in building them, and the pressure on the shops for repairs is greater than ever known before. The Georgia Pacific has no repair shops here; the Western and Atlantic have to repair for its connections, and will be glad to get rid of that labor; the Atlanta and Hawk-insville and the Marietta and North Georgia will hire all their repairs done, if the car shops are located in Atlanta; the sleeping car com-panies are at enormous expense to have their

repairs done, having to pay mileage to Chi-cago or Wilmington, Delaware.

"Carworks require the very best class of labor; they must be sober, intelligent and energetic. There can be no roughs or stupid men among them. We would begin with not less than one hundred hands, who would each opresent about four persons more, making, ay five hundred people of the best kind, supported by the car shops, and requiring about me hundred cottages and homes from the out-

et, and more as the works increase.
"The car works would need \$50,000 to begin with, putting the shares at \$100 each, and calling in the subscriptions in installments of 10 per cent at a time; as called for by the board of directors. On this amount of stock the works could be equipped to turn out ten cars a day, and have some working capital besides."

sides."

Mr. Maddox then read letters from Major Campbell Wallace, R. A. Anderson and A. B. Bostick, of the W. and A. R. R.; Mr. Master, of the LaFayette car works, indersing this city as one of the best, if not the best, places in the United States for car building; letters for the head of the property of the impense. om the lumber men, showing the lyantage Atlanta has over other as price of lumber; letters from dealers, showing the scarcity of coal cars; and other letters and statements sustaining his Mr. S. M. Inman stated that he had looked

Mr. S. M. Inman stated that he had looked into this enterprise and was satisfied it was just what Atlanta needed. He said that he was going to take stock in it.

Mr. Inman said that a meeting was called for the Georgia Midiand shortly after the first prohibition election. Mr. R. J. Lowry, Aaron Haas, Governor Bullock and many other of our friends from the other side were present, and subscribed to the enterprise. Though their policy had not preenterprise. Though their policy had not pre-valled as far as prohibition was concerned

valled as far as prohibition was concerned, their efforts to aid Atlanta never lagged. Now that prohibition had been beaten, he thought it his duty, and the duty of all good men, to go right on and work with the antis without division, as they had worked with the other side for the past two years for the prosperity of Atlanta. Atlanta.
Mr. E. T. Spalding, of the Western and At-Mr. E. A. Spaiding, of the Western and Ar-lantic railroad, said that there were a million freight cars in the United States, and the busi-ness is increasing all the time. The life of a car is only seven years. There are many old-fashioned cars that it is cheaper to replace. Hs

asid he has charge of two private companies in Atlanta that furnish railroads with cars on a rental. The companies have spent one hundred thousand dollars in the last eight months, every dollar of which they preferred to spend in Atlanta, and would have done so had there in Atlanta, and would have done so had there been car works to fill their orders. As it was, having his work done north, he had to wait six months before the northern works could get around to his orders. Mr. Spalding added that the gauge of the railroads had been changed, and now there is a free interchange of cars: but the of cars; but the southern railroads did not have their quota to do business with their northern connections, as these are demanding that the southern roads put in more cars, and are threatening to stop the interchange unless they did so. This would require the building

they did so. This would require the building of thousands of new cars by the southern roads at once.

Governor Bullock stated that he was well aware of the scarcity of coal cars; that he knew something about this enterprise, and would take stook in it, because he knew it would be a fine investment Mr. G. W. Adair said Atlanta needs semething of this kind right at this time. These shops, requiring skilled labor, would build up around them a nice little town of intelligent and refined people. He said that he would take stock on his private account, and would have stock on this private account, and would

take stock of his companies also to subscribe.

Mr. McAlister, of the Sleeping Car company, stated that there was a loss on every sleeper of over two hundred dollars in mileage, going and coming to and from proper repair shops, and that the shops were so crowded they could hardly work for the sleeping car companies.

could hardly work for the sleeping car companies.

Mr. Freemont, the lumber dealer, says he has to get cars from Cincinnati to do his work, and he frequently has to wait three weeks for cars, his business thus being curtailed fifty petent by the scarcity of cars.

Mr. Grady stated that he agreed with Mr. Inman thoroughly as to the duty of all Atlantians. Every man ought to link in now and do his utmost to build up Atlanta irrespective of his opinion on past issues. He felt it would be impossible to raise all the capital stock among the crowd that was present. He moved the appointment of a committee of five to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock and bring the matter/before the people.

He also offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we commend to the citizens of Atlanta the project of building car works in our city; we think it one of the most destrable enterprises ever offered to Atlanta; and are satisfied more profitable investment could hardly be made than to take the stock of the company; and witherefore respectfully but magnify request capital ists and the friends of Atlanta to Sabscribe to the stock and set the works going as soon as possible.

The chairman announced that he would appoint a committee of five to solicit stock, and publish their names in the papers.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. A largo amount of stock was taken on the spot.

Fell From a Left.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., December 8.—

Special.]—J. R. Nichols, a prominent citizen of the fifth ward, fell from the loft of M. M. of the fifth ward, fell from the loft of M. M. Murray's barn this evening, injuring him so badly that he was picked up and carried into Murray's house for dead. No signs of life making their appearance for over an hour, his friends were preparing to lay the body out and get it ready for burial. Just before they began work, Dr. Jackson arrived, and, after working with Nichols over an hour, he began to show signs of life. He was finally partially restored to consciousness, but is so badly hurt that he will probably die.

A Mysterious Murder.

BIEMINGHAM, Ala., December 8.—[Special.]
The dead body of an unknown negro was found near Longview, twenty miles from the city, today. Several knife wounds show that the man had been murdered. The coronel held an inquest, but no clew to the murderes was discovered.

New York, December 8.—Herr Most was this morning denied a new trial and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment without \$ fire.

COLONEL LOWRY DEAD

The End Came at Half Past Ser en Last Night.

SHORT SKETCH OF AN EVENTFUL LIE

A Pesceful Life and a Peaceful Death-Man of Deeds Who Was Universally Beloved.

Colonel W. M. Lowry died last night, at rooms in the Kimball house, at 7:45 o'clock Hany man's character was ever com-hended in a single word, Colonel Lowry's be summed up in the word—Gentlenes

Manly in all that required manling
in all that needed firmness—foreible

force was necessary—he was gentle in things. There was nothing in his life of torrent which tears through obstruction frets its way by force—but rather the ar and glistening stream that beautifies meadow through which it glides, and fruct its far-reaching banks. So gentle was he kindly in all relations, that his memory, e in death, is lit with a smile which bro through a tear!
A man of crystal integrity, of high char

ter, of unerring business sagacity, he ama tortune by the slow but sure process which wealth is earned, not wrest comes to bless and honor him to whom given, stained with neither the curse or fortune of those from whom it comes. Hap was his life and peaceful. Beloved of all the people, and loving them in turn—leanin the strong arm of his son, who took, in lo trust, his work before it fell unfinished fro his hands, with his wife at his side, his daug ters holding their homes as his own, at grandchildren growing up to call him bles With all this life was very dear to him. his man's breast he wore a woman's heart the love of friends and kindred made happier far than all the treasures of his van But sweet as life was to him, death had terrors. In his long and gentle life there aeither sting no reproach, and he drew nea the end without fear or shrinking. With failing smile and untroubled eyes, he met King of Terrors face to face, and

-"Sustained and soothed —"Sustained and socialBy an unfallering trust, approached his grave
Like one that wrapped the drapery of his could
About him, and laid down to pleasant dreams."

Like one that wrapped the drapery of his couch About him, and laid down to pleasant dreams!"

WILLIAM MOORE LOWRY was born nee Abingdon, Washington county, Virginia, of the 14th of November 1813, and was, ther fore, a few months more than seventy-for pears of age at the time of his death.

Early in life, when a mere boy in fact, a M West took a great fancy to young Lowry, at it was through the influence of this kin friend that he got his first start in busine life. It was Mr. West who advised him to to Tennessee, and who was his confidentia adviser later in life. The young man's fir business venture was a successful one. It went to Baltimore, bought a large consignent of merchandise and took them by wagot to Marysville. Tennessee, which was then the heart of the Cherokee region. Major Cambell Wallace was a resident of Marysville that time. It was not necessary for M Lowry even to open up his goods, as he so the whole amount at a good profit immediate upon his arrival at Manysville.

After this, Mr. Lowry went as a clerk in the store of Mr. Berry, father of the Messrs. Bern of Rome. He next removed to Jonesbur Tenn., where he accepted a position as cles for Mr. John G. Eason. His new employe like all who had been thrown with him, took great fancy to the faithful and capable your man whose business talents were so marke and it was not long before young Lowry four himself in Greenville, Tenn., at the head of

man whose business talents were so marke and it was not long before young Lowry four himself in Greenville, Tenn., at the head of branch of Mr. Eason's establishment. On the 8th of June, 18°5, Mr. Lowry married Mi Julia A. Eason, daughter of his partner an friend. It was at Jonesboro that his morean life success began. He was first a member of the firm of Eason, Stevenson & Lowry, an afterwards was senior member of the firm of Lowry & Eason.

afterwards was senior member of the firm of Lowry & Eason.

One of Mr. Lowry's particular frienthrough life was Andrew Johnson, afterward president of the United States. For twelf years, from 1840 to 1852, Mr. Lowry was postmaster at Greenville. It was during this tin that he was largely instrumental in givin Johnson his start in political life. Mr. Johson's friends brought him out as a candidator the town council, and Mr. Lowry was of the most active canvassers in this as in early other subsequent race which he enteredited Johnson became president he offered Mr. Lowry any office in his gift, but Mr. Lowwould accept nothing.

Before this he had been, for eight year United States marshal for Tennessee, havin been appointed to this position by Fresident Buchana At the breaking out of the war and during the states may be substituted by Fresident Buchana At the breaking out of the war and during the states may be substituted by Lowry and the substituted by Lowry and the states may be substituted by Lowry and the sub

peen appointed to this position by Presided Peieree and afterwards by President Buchana At the breaking out of the war and durit the stormy period preceding. Mr. Lowry was period to secession, but he cast his let with the southern states. His home, in easter Tennessee, was in a union region, and was all times a refuge for boys who wore the gra In 1861 Colonel Lowry's son, Captain H. Lowry, came to Atlanta and opened a ban Colonel Lowry had always expressed gre faith in Atlanta's future, and at the close the great struggle, in 1865, he followed his so and the firm of W. M. & R. J. Lowry w formed. It was at first a wholesale groce and banking concern, but later the groce business was disposed of, and since then fath and son have devoted their entire attention, their bank, which has become, under the management, one of the staunchest bunkit houses in the state. Colonel Lowry leaves large fortune, the firm of W. M. & R. Lowry being estimated at between \$300,00 and \$300,000.

and \$350,000.

After the death of his first wife Colon Lowry married Mrs. E. A. Gordon, sister Dr. J. F. Alexander, of this city. This maringe took place on the 27th of February, 188 In religion he was a member of the Prest terian church. For thirty or forty years was an elder in the church, holding that postion in the First Presbyterian church of Alanta a the time of his death.

Colonel Lowry was the father of nine chil were:
Captain John Eason Lowry, who died at the close of the war.
Captain R. J. Lowry, junior member of the firm of W. M. & R. J. Lowry.
Mrs. Virginia Arnold, wife of Colonel Resten Arnold, who died some time ago.
Mr. William T. Lowry, who died about four teen years ago.

Mrs. Fannie Porter, wife of Mr. J. H. Po

ter.
Mrs. Mary Clarke, wife of Mr. R. C. Clark
Mrs. Julia Meador, wife of Mr. T. Mrs. Alice May Taylor, wife of Dr. W. A Taylor.
Mrs. Lelia P. Freeman, wife of Mr. J.

Colonel Lowry's Death.

Colonel Lowry's death occurred at 7:45 la night. On last Sunday he went to church, a tending both morning and evening service He was as well as usual that night, but about two o'clock Monday morning he had chill. The next day he felt badly, but we able to go to the bank. Here he was vermuch prostrated, and upon being removed, his room a physician was called. It was ascetained that his trouble was pneumonia of the tight lung, and from the first the physician was that the case was a serious on He grew gradually worse until the end cam His death, like his life, was peaceful. At the tune of his death, like his life, was peaceful. At the death, like his life, was peaceful. At the death, like his life, was peaceful. At altune of his death, like his life, was peaceful. At altune of his family, a number of his granchildren, Mrs. R. J. Lowry, and Dr. J. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander.

The innered Arrangements. Colonel Lowry's Death

The funeral Arrangements.

The funeral arrangements have not be completed, but it is announced that the funer will take place from the First Presbyterichurch on Saturday morning at 11 o'clee The formal announcement will appear in morrow's CONSTITUTION.

morrow's Constitution. HOW IT WAS RECEIVED.

Universal Regret at the Death of Colo

Lowry.

The news of the death of Colonel Low il be very sad news to the thousands of so in Atlanta who knew him but to love his dy a comparatively few people were informatively.

ATLANTA THE PLACE

Where Cars Should Be Made for Southern Roads.

MOVEMENT FOR A CAR WORKS.

Meeting of Prominent Citizens to Consider the Matter—The Outlook and Pros-pects for Business.

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Mr. G. W. Adair said Atlanta needs something of this kind right at this time. These shops, requiring skilled labor, would build up around them a nice little town of intelligent and refined people. He said that he would take stock on his private account, and would urge some of his companies also to subscribe.

Mr. McAlister, of the Sleeping Car company, stated that there was a loss on every skeper of over two hundred dollars in mileage, going and coming to and from proper repair shops, and that the shops were so crowded they could hardly work for the sleeping car com-

is, and that the shops were so crowded they d hardly work for the sleeping car com-

Mr. Freemont, the lumber dealer, says he get cars from Cincinnati to do his work, frequently has to wait three weeks for his business thus being curtailed fifty per

y the scarcity of cars. Grady stated that he agreed with Mr. Mr. Grady stated that he agreed with Mr. man thoroughly as to the duty of all Atlandans. Every man ought to link in now and do is atmost to build up Atlanta irrespective of is opinion on past issues. He felt it would be upossible to raise all the capital stock among acrowd that was present. He moved the ppointment of a committee of five to solicit descriptions to the capital stock and bring the latter before the people.

He also offered the following resolution, hich was unanimously adopted:

He also officed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:
Resolved. That we commend to the citizens of Atlanta the project of building car works in our city, we think it one of the most designable enterprises ever offered to Atlanta; and are satisfied a more profitable investment could hardly be made than to take the stock of the company; and we therefore respectfully but myc mily request capitalists and the triends of Atlanta to subscribe to the seek and set the works young as scones possible.

int a committee of five to solicit stock, and whilsh their names in the papers.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the all of the chairman. A large amount of

stock was taken on the spot. Fell From a Left.

Chattanoga, Tenn., December 8.—
[Special.]—J. R. Nichols, a prominent citizen of the fifth ward, fell from the loft of M. M. Murray's barn this evening, injuring him so badly that he was picked up and carried into Murray's house for dead. No signs of life making their appearance for over an hour, hif friends were preparing to lay the body out and get it ready for burial. Just before they began work, Dr. Jackson arrived, and after working with Nichols over an hour, he began to show signs of life. He was finally partially restored to consciousness, but is so badly hurt that he will probably die.

A Mysterious Murder.

A Mysterious Murder,
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., December 8.—[Special.]
The dead body of an unknown negro was
found near Longview, twenty miles from the
city, today. Several knife wounds show that
the man had been murdered. The coronet
held an inquest, but no clew to the murderes
was discovered.

Herr Most's Sentence. New York, December 8.—Herr Most was this morning denied a new trial and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment without stope. COLONEL LOWRY DEAD.

The End Came at Half Past Sev en Last Night. SHORT SKETCH OF AN EVENTFUL LIFE

A Peaceful Life and a Peaceful Death-A Man of Deeds Who Was Univer-sally Beloved.

Colonel W. M. Lowry died last night, at his coms in the Kimball house, at 7:45 o'clock. If any man's character was ever compre-bended in a single word, Colonel Lowry's may

be summed up in the word—Gentleness.

Manly in all that required manliness—firm in all that needed firmness-forcible where force was necessary—he was gentle in all things. There was nothing in his life of the torrent which tears through obstruction and cets its way by force—but rather the ample and glistening stream that beautifies the meadow through which it glides, and fructifies its far-reaching banks. So gentle was he and kindly in all relations, that his memory, even In death, is lit with a smile which breaks through a tear!

A man of crystal integrity, of high character, of unerring business sagacity, he amassed a fortune by the slow but sure process in which wealth is earned, not wrested, and pomes to bless and honor him to whom it is given, stained with neither the curse or misfortune of those from whom it comes. Happy was his life and peaceful. Beloved of all this people, and loving them in turn-lesning on the strong arm of his son, who took in loving the strong arm of his son, who took, in loving trust, his work before it fell unfinished from his hands, with his wife at his side, his daugh ters holding their homes as his own, and grandchildren growing up to call him blessed.
With all this life was very dear to him. In
his man's breast he wore a woman's heart and
the love of friends and kindred made him happier far than all the treasures of his vaults. But sweet as life was to him, death had no terrors. In his long and gentle life there was neither sting no reproach, and he drew near to the end without fear or shrinking. With unfailing smile and untroubled eyes, he met the King of Terrors face to face, and

— "Sustained and soothed By an unfaltering trust, approached his grave Like one that wrapped the drapery of his couc About him, and laid down to pleasant dreams!"

About him, and laid down to bleasant dreams?"

WILLIAM MOORE Lowry was born near Abingdon, Washington county, Virginia, on the 14th of November 1813, and was, therefore, a few months more than seventy-four years of age at the time of his death.

Early in life, when a mere boy in fact, a Mr. West took a great fancy to young Lowry, and it was through the influence of this kind friend that he got his first start in business life. It was Mr. West who advised him to go to Tennessee, and who was his confidential adviser later in life. The young man's first business venture was a successful one. He went to Baltimore, bought a large consignment of merchandise and took them by wagons to Marysville, Tennessee, which was then the heart of the Cherokee region. Major Campbell Wallace was a resident of Marysville at that time. It was not necessary for Mr.

bell Wallace was a resident of Marysville at that time. It was not necessary for Mr. Lowry even to open up his goods, as he sold the whole amount at a good profit immediately upon his arrival at Marysville.

After this, Mr. Lowry went as a clerk in the store of Mr. Berry, father of the Messrs. Berry of Rome. He next removed to Jonesboro, Tenn., where he accepted a position as clerk for Mr. John G. Eason. His new employer, like all who had been thrown with him, took a great fancy to the faithful and capable young man whose business talents were so marked, and it was not long before young Lowry found man whose business talents were so marked, and it was not long before young Lowry found himself in Greenville, Tenn., at the head of a branch of Mr. Eason's establishment. On the 8th of June, 1855, Mr. Lowry married Miss Julia A. Eason, daughter of his partner and friend. It was at Jonesboro that his mercantile success began. He was first a member of the firm of Eason, Stevenson & Lowry, and afterwards was senior member of the firm of Lowry & Eason.

Lowry & Eason.

One of Mr. Lowry's particular friends through life was Andrew Johnson, afterwards president of the United States. For twelve years, from 1840 to 1852, Mr. Lowry was postmaster at Greenville. It was during this time master at Greenville. It was during this time that he was largely instrumental in giving Johnson lis start in political life. Mr. Johnson's friends brought him out as a candidate for the town council, and Mr. Lowry was one of the most active canvassers in this as in every other subsequent race which he entered. After Johnson became president he offered Mr. Lowry any office in his gift, but Mr. Lowry

would accept nothing.

Before this he had been, for eight years, Before this he had been, for eight years, United States marshal for Tennessee, having been appointed to this position by President Pierce and afterwards by President Buchanan. At the breaking out of the war and during the stormy period preceding, Mr. Lowry was opposed to secession, but he cast his lot with the southern states. His home, in eastern Tennessee, was in a union region, and was at all times a refuge for boys who wore the gray. In 1861 Colonel Lowry's son, Captain R. J. Lowry, came to Atlanta and opened a bank. Lowry, came to Atlanta and opened a bank. Colonel Lowry had always expressed great faith in Atlanta's future, and at the close of the great struggle, in 1865, he followed his son, and the firm of W. M. & R. J. Lowry was

and the firm of W. M. & R. J. Lowry was formed. It was at first a wholesale grocery and banking concern, but later the grocery business was disposed of, and since then father and son have devoted their entire attention to their bank, which has become, under their management, one of the staunchest banking houses in the state. Colonel Lowry leaves a large fortune, the firm of W. M. & R. J. Lowry being estimated at between \$300,000 and \$350,000.

and \$350,000.

After the death of his first wife Colonel Lowry married Mrs. E. A. Gordon, sister of Dr. J. F. Alexander, of this city. This marriage took place on the 27th of February, 1831.

In religion he was a member of the Presbyterian church. For thirty or forty years he was an elder in the church, holding that position in the First Presbyterian church of Atlanta a the time of his death.

Colonel Lowry was the father of nine child-ten, all the children of his first wife. These Captain John Eason Lowry, who died at the

Captain John Eason Lowly, the detection of the war.
Captain R. J. Lowry, junior member of the firm of W. M. & R. J. Lowry.
Mrs. Virginia Arnold, wife of Colonel Reuben Arnold, who died some time ago.
Mr. William T. Lowry, who died about four-

teen years ago.
Mrs. Fannie Porter, wife of Mr. J. H. Porter.
Mrs. Mary Clarke, wife of Mr. R. C. Clarke.
Mrs. Julia Meador, wife of Mr. T. D.

Mrs. Alice May Taylor, wife of Dr. W. A. Taylor. Mrs. Lelia P. Freeman, wife of Mr. J. C.

Colonel Lowry's Death.

Colonel Lowry's death occurred at 7:45 last night. On last Sunday he went to church, attending both morning and evening services. He was as well as usual that night, but at about two o'clock Monday morning he had a chill. The next day he felt badly, but was able to go to the bank. Here he was very much prostrated, and upon being removed to his room a physician was called. It was ascertained that his trouble was pneumonia of the right lung, and from the first the physician was well that he case was a serious one. He grew gradually worse until the end came. His death, like his life, was peaceful. At the time of his death there were present every member of his family, a number of his grandchildren, Mrs. R. J. Lowry, and Dr. J. F. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander. Colonel Lowry's Death.

Funeral Arrangements.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed, but it is announced that the funeral will take place from the First Presbyterian church on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

The formal announcement will appear in tomorrow's Constitution.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED.

Universal Regret at the Death of Colonel

Lowry. The news of the death of Colonel Lowry will be very sad news to the thousands of people in Atlanta who knew him but to love him. Only a comparatively few people were inform-

ed of Colonel Lowry's death last night, but such as heard if expressed the deepest regret at the loss of so good a man and valuable a

Few men in Atlanta were so well known as Few men in Atlanta were so well known as Colonel Lowry. As soon as his death was told in the hotel the sad news went into the streets and was carried about the city. Still, only a comparatively few persons heard of it. Those who were apprised of Colonel Lowry's true condition had lost hope of his recovery. They realized how impossible it would be for a man of his advanced age to survivo an attack of that dread disease, pneumonia.

Many persons, however, did not know that the situation was so serlous, and they expected

Many persons, however, did not know that the situation was so serlous, and they expected him to raily from his illness. The physicians gave the patient up by noon yesterday, and said it would be impossible for him to last ten hours longer.

MR. KISER AND THE HIGH TAX.

What the Commissioner Says About the \$1,000 License for the County. Commissioner Kiser said on vesterday:

'The article in THE CONSTITUTION of this morning does the county commissioners injustice. My position is perfectly consistent and open. My first impulse when the county went wet was to vote for low license, and let the people have all the whisky they wanted. I was in favor of repealing the \$2,500 license for the county barrooms, which has been in existence for many years, and putting it down to \$100, so that the country outside of the city which voted for barrooms might have all they wanted. I went to Mr. Hunnicutt and told him I was going to move to make the li-cense one hundred dollars for barrooms in the country. He argued that this was not right and we ought not to do it. That we ought to stand to high license and if possible have no barrooms in the country where they would not be under police surveillance. I thought the matter over carefully and agreed with him The people had voted for high license, everybody seemed to want it, and I thought I would test the sincerity of those who said they favored high license by giving it to them. therefore moved to make it \$2,500 for a whole sale house in Atlanta."

"Why did you put this license on a wholesale house?"

"Because under the Bieser decision, a wholesale house means a barroom if the proprietor is
so inclined. The supreme court decided that
a man who had a license to sell liquor by the
quart, could have the liquor mixed and drank
on the premises. This makes a barroom. If
a man can sell a quart of liquor under his
license, have tumblers and sugar near by, and
have it drank there it would be a barroom.
Now, the license on a wholesale liquor
house was twenty-five dollars. I
did not think it was right to have so
low a license for what might be made bar
rooms without any extra cost. I therefore
moved to put the license at a high figure.
Every body claims to be in favor of high li-"Why did you put this license on a wholemoved to put the neense at a high figure. Every body claims to be in favor of high license. You cannot meet a man, even the most violent anti but what he says, "I want high license, and the higher the better." Well the commissioners have simply given them high license. If they are sincere they have got just what they want."

POLICE PICKINGS.

An Uneventful Day at the Stationhouse The Ticket Stealers.

"I have never known matters in police cir-"I have never known matters in ponce cir-cles as dull as during the past few dys," re-marked Captain Couch to a reporter. "I have never known so few arrests," said one of the roundsmen, who had just come in. "It shows the good effects of the anti-prohibition vicremarked a third.

Coming After Them

Two officers from Jacksonville, Fla., will ar Two officers from Jacksonville, Fla., will arrive in Atlanta today with requisitions for Perkins and DeMedicis, the two men who are charged with selling railway tickets. The young men seem anxious to return to Jacksonville. DeMedicis says that he has friends among the leading citizens of the town and that as soon as he reaches there will be able to prove his innocence. Perkins is stolid and reticent.

Charged With Bigamy.

Spencer Morris, colored, is now the solitary occupant of a cell in the station house. He is held for a serious crime. Yesterday he was arrested on a warrant charging him with bigamy. He is said to have wooed and won a young woman of Marietta about seven years ago. When he married his second wife is not known, but his first wife claims that she can prove that he has two wives. Morris insists that the woman who is reputed to be his wife number two, is not his wife at all, but his mistress. The grand jury at its next meeting will be called upon to investigate the charge. Meanwhile the accused is behind the bars.

For Simple Larceny. J. A. Bone, a white man, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with simple larceny, He was given a cell in the station house. It is said that he got unlawful possession of some articles which a colored man was about to deliver to the Ivy Street hospital. The amount involved was only two dollars. The prisoner denies the accusation and says prisoner denies the accusation and says he will be able to prove his innocence.

A WEDDING YESTERDAY.

Miss Mattie A. Hardin Married to Mr. Hueston Boyd.

At 12:30 o'clock yesterday a happy wedding was solemnized at the residence of Colonel Mark Hardin, 263 Ellis street. The contracting parties were Miss Mattie A. Hardin and Mr. Hueston Boyd.

The attendants were Misses Virginia Har-The attendants were Misses Virginia Hardin, Blanche Hardin, Irene Farrar, and Fannie Spurlock, of Rome, Ga.; and Messrs. Harry Bandy, Alabama; Charles McCoy, Alabama; Lee Hardin, Atlanta; and Will Hodge Sanford, of Alabama; Lee Douglass, Howell Cloud and J. H. Mecaslin, of Atlanta.

The bride is the daughter of Colonel Mark A. Hardin, clerk of the house of representatives, and has been for some time one of Atlanta;

The groom is a most estimable and popular

young man, who came from Alabama some time ago. During his residence here he has made scores of friends. A few friends of the two families were pres-

At 1:30 o'clock the bride and groom left the city for Cincinnati. After an extended wed-ding tour Mr. and Mrs. Boyd will return to Atlanta, which will be their future home.

Ex-Congressman W. P. Price. Early yesterday morning, ex-Congressman W. P. Price, of Dahlonega, who is attending the supreme court and stopping at the Metropolitan hotel, had a slight attack of illness. Under the care of his old friend, Dr. H. V. M. Miller, Colonel Price expects to be out in a few days.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

A party of seventeen families of negroes rom South Carolina left Atlanta yesterday for

Mr. Jake C. Campbell returned from Oconee county last night with eighty-three partridges, which he and his two sons killed in two days. The entertainment of the Atlanta Rifles to-night-in Concordia hall will be a brilliant affair. The members of the company will appear in their handsome new uniforms.

A bunch of keys was found yesterday near the Gate City bank, and the finder gave them to Mr. George B. Forbes, at the county courthouse, who will deliver them to the owner if he calls for them. Yesterday afternoon the force in the count-

ing room of The Constitution received a fine present from Mr. and Mrs. George W. Sciple. The present consist dof a gener as supply of the choicest viands, which were heartily relished. Cordial thanks are returned to the thoughtful givers.

Last night about dark the rain began falling and it poured for several hours. The temperature rose somewhat! and it poured for several hours. The temperature rose somewhat toward eleven o'clock, but an hour later it grew a good deal colder. The indications are that there will be sharp fall of tie temperature this morning, and that there will be some cold weather.

weather.

Last night, about 9 o'clock, the barrel factory of the Atlanta cotton seed oil mill, situated near Clifton Station, three and a half miles out of the city, on the Georgia R. R., was partially destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at between \$100 and \$20. The origin of the fire is unknown. The factory was fully insured. The oil mill proper was not injured.

Pond's Extract, the People's Remedy. It not only effords immediate relief from pain, but is a permanent cure for many disorders.

THEY WERE WET,

And Their Brethren Want to Fire Them From Church.

A SENSATIONAL CHURCH TRIAL The First Congregational Church the Scene -Four Members Tried for Being

Anti-Prohibitionists.

What seems to be a genuine case of religious intolerance has come to light in Atlanta.

It comes from the First Congregational

The First Congregational church is a colored church, which is presided over by Rev. Evarts Kent, a white minister.

During the campaign, Rev. Mr. Kent and a number of his followers were active advocates of the prohibition cause, but there were some of the leading members who looked at things in a different light, and not only voted the anti-prohibition ticket but did all in their power to bring about the success of the cause hey espoused.

they espoused.

And now they are being made to suffer for it
On last Monday night the church presented
a rather novel scene. A number of the members who had voted the anti-prohibition ticket
had been summoned before a church committee, and charges of having "voted to bring
back barrooms" had been preferred against
them. The charges were made by prohibition
members, and in one or two instances the
charge as stated above was supplemented by
other charges, such as "using improper language concerning preachers and others engaged
in the prohibition movement."

The trial created

THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT

The trial created
THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT
Among the members of the congregation and
their friends. Those who had been summoned
to appear for trial were very indignant at what
they termed the insults heaped upon them.
The trial was in the usual form, the supposed
culprits being taken before a committee presided over by the Rev. Mr. Kent himself.

sided over by the Rev. Mr. Kent himself.

It is said that there are fifteen or sixteen members to be tried for having voted against prohibition, but only four were tried on last Monday. These are Dougherty Hutchins, Jack Huggins, Mich. Mitchell and Charlie Harper. Hutchins is a well known barber; Huggins is a tailor; Mitchell is a harness maker and

a tailor; Mitchell is a harness maker and Harper is a hackman.

All four were antis, and when arraigned be-fore the tribunal of the church they did not attempt to conceal their views. The result was that there was quite a breezy time at the First Congregational church during Monday evening.

who is one of the most prominent hackmen in the city, was asked if it was true that he had been arraigned for trial. "Yes, it is," he said, "and it all came about

"Yes, it is," he said, "and it all came about this way. In 1885 I was a prohibitionist, voted the dry ticket and worked for that side. This year I was wet and did all I could to help my side. I changed because I felt that prohibition had injured some business interests I have. Well, I was summoned to go before the church committee and was asked if it was true that I voted wet. I told them the truth. They questioned me a good deal, but I told them just how I felt about it."

"What did they do?"

"The committee hasn't taken action yet, but

"What did they do?"

"The committee hasn't taken action yet, but we all understand that it is the aim of the persons who are pushing the investigation to have us expelled from the church. For one, I don't care if they do. I don't think a political question has anything to do with a man's religion. We are to know our fate on the twelfth.

tion has anything to do with a man's religion. We are to know our fate on the twelfth."

DOUGHERTY HUTCHINS,
one of Atlanta's oldest barbers, said: "I'll tell you the whole story. I think they are doing this just to bulldoze us, but they didn't get much satisfaction out of me."

"You see," he continued, "I didn't go to a meeting during the whole campaign. But the night of the big prohibition parade I was going home and while waiting for a street car the procession passed. I made some remark about Elder Gaines and Bishop Turner which didn't suit a colored man named Fuller who went, after his side was defeated, and preferred charges against me. I went before the committee of the church on Monday night. They asked me if it was true that I had voted wet. I told them that it was; that I had taken my three drinks a day for the past fifty years, and nobody had ever seen me drunk. I told them I acted as I thought right, and said if they wanted to fire me they might do so right away."

"Did they do it?"

"No. I wasn't to prayer meeting last night, so I didn't hear what announcements were made. The truth is I don't care."

"THE RESULT.
will be watched with interest by the colored.

will be watched with interest by the colored people particularly. The trial is the main topic of conversation among them. The four-negroes mentioned stand well with their race and they have many sympathizers.

BURIED IN OAKLAND Funeral of Miss Cora Wellhouse Yesterday

A large crowd of mourners attended the funeral of Miss Cora Wellhouse yesterday afternoon. The young ladies of the Girl's High school were present, and nearly every one of them brought a floral offering. The casket was covered with beautiful wreathes and

was covered with beautiful wreathes and flowers. Some of the flower pieces were elaborate. One was in the form of a large white dove and another had the word "Cora" wrought in white blossoms. The bother of the deceased arrived from the west only a few minutes before the cortege left the residence, No. 277 Whitehall street.

The pallbearers were eight young men.
The funeral rites were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Jacobson.

The body was interred in the Jewish burying ground at Oakland.
Universal regret is expressed over the untimely death of this most valuable young lady, and her stricken family have the condolence of their numerous friends.

SENATOR BROWN'S DEFEAT. What a Member of the City Council Has to Say.

"The statement made in yesterday's Constitution," said a city councilman, "that the prohibitionists defeated Senator Brown for the prohibitionists defeated Senator Brown for the school board is untrue. He was nominated by a prohibitionist, Mr. Hemphill. He received only five votes. Two of these were prohibitionists, Mr. Hemphill and Mr. Kinyon. Only three antis voted for him, while there are eight antis in the council. Messrs. Rice and Mitchell elected Mr. Bray, and they were for him because of his connection with their family, and not because of prohibition or anti-prohibition. Only three of the eight antis voted for Senator Brown, and he was put forward by a prohibitionist and got two prohibition votes."

"The attempt to charge everything to prohibition," this gentleman went on to say, "is

"The attempt to charge everything to prohibition," this gentleman went on to say, "is not only very foolish but wicked. The question of prohibition did not enter in the school board election, and Senator Brown was beaten by the antis as well as the prohis. The real cause of his defeat was that Messrs. Rice and Mitchell, two popular members of the council, exerted themselves to elect Captain Bray, who was their candidate."

PROBABLY INSANE.

Queer Behavior of a Fifteen-Year-Old Colored Girl.

Emma Green, a fifteen-year-old colored girl who lives with her parents near the corner of Houston and Jackson streets, has lately been Houston and Jackson streets, has lately been acting in so strange a way as to cause her family to believe she is non compos mentis. Her aberration has assumed a curious phase. Day before yesterday she tore up about a dozen books, and yesterday she demolished the family Bible. She seems to be bent upon destroying everything of value which comes within her reach. She has broken up a great deal of crockeryware, and smashed a fine clock into a hundred fragments. At times she shows a bellicose disposition, and fights all the children she meets.

she meets.
Yesterday a physician examined her and decided that she is undoubtedly crazy. Today or tomorrow her parents will corry her before Ordinary Calhoun.

Our price for E. P. Roe's new novel, "The Earth rembled," is only \$1.25; by mail, 10 cents extra. h ornton's, 28 Whitehall.

Miss Jeffreys Lewis Opens in Forget Me Not The terribly unpleasant weather last night had a bad effect upon the size of the audience which greeted Miss Jeffreys Lewis, last night, but those who were so fortunate as to be present were given a genuina treat.

genuine treat.

It is hardly necessary to tell the Atlanta public anything about Miss Lewis' acting. She is grand. She appeared last might as Stephanio de Mohrivart in Forget Me Not," a character in which she is matchless. Her every word and every action bespoke the French adventuress, the abandoned and wreckless woman whose personality has such a fascination for an audience. Stephanie is bold, unscrupule us, gilttering—defying the world as she goes on her downward course; but when the end comes—when cowed by the fear of the assassination which she feels awaits her—all the bravado is goue and the fears and the weakness of the woman nature get the upper hand.

If the audience last night was small, it was certainly not unappreciative. Miss Lewis was greeted by the ware preciative.

If the audience last night was small, it was certainly not unappreciative. Miss Lewis was greeted by the warmest kind of applause and was compelled to respond to calls at the end of each act. Her voice was not pleasant, yet it seemed to suit Stephanic exactly. Her acting was good, and everybody was delighted. Her support was fair.

Tonight she will appear in the famous "La Belle Russe." Critics everywhere praise her performance, and a treat can be safely promised all who attend.

Louise Balfe Next Week. Miss Louise Balfe, who is considered England's greatest emotional actress, returns to Atlanta again next week. It is needless to say that she will be thrice welcome, on this her third visit. She will appear in Dagmar, on Wednesday night, 14th instant, and in the Planter's Wife, on Thursday 15, and will give a performance of Dagmar at the

and will give a performance of Dagmar at the

Thursday matinee.

Miss Balfe is this season under the management of Henry Greenwall & Son, of Galveston, Texas, a firm which controls the largest and richest theatrical circuit in the United States, consisting of nearly lifty opera houses in Louislana, Arkansas and Texas, to which they have just added the Grand opera house, New Orleans, by recent purchase. The Messrs, Greenwall have surrounded Miss Balfe with the strongest company which she has ever had, and the reperiore of the lady has been strengthened in every way, the plays being mounted as never before. The road management, under the personal supervision of Mr. E. H. Madigau, is simply perfect, as that gentleman brings years of experience and wisdom.

as that gentleman brings years of experience and wisdom.

Miss Balfe has no superior in emotional drama, and has been classed with such artists as Miss Moore and fushman, a recent issue of the Courier-Journal (Louisville) having placed her side by side with these great artists. She recently purchased the play of Pagmar, and now presents it in a manner fully becoming its standing as a great play. The press is unanimous in her-praise, and it is safe to say that no betteror more conscientious worker than Miss Balfe can be found on the stage. The strength of the plays above named is well known, and in the hands of the little lady will surely be well developed. She is the one fair artist who dresses divinely, astonishingly, and charms completely.

A BURGLAR SENTENCED. For the Next Fifteen Years He Will Serve

the State. SAVANNAH, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—George Ward, alias J. B. Warner, pleaded George Ward, alias J. B. Warner, pleaded guilty in the superior court this morning to burglarizing Davis Bro's. store. The burglary was committed Sunday night, September 4th. On opening the store on the Monday morning following, the firm found one of the safes blown, the cash drawer rifled, a show case, containing \$400 worth of gold pens and pencils was cleaned out. Another show case, containing opera glasses and fancy leather goods, also rifled. On Tuesday night Ward was arrested on suspicion in Florence, S. C., and was afterwards brought back to Savannah on a requisition. Ward was placed in the box

on a requisition. Ward was placed in the box this morning soon after the court was opened. He is a white man of medium height and physique, and makes a very good appearance. He was kept in the box for thirty minutes, af-He was kept in the box for thirty minutes, after entering his plea and during that time was the cynosure of all eyes in the court room. After the jury for the first case had been sworn, Judge Adams addressed Ward and gave him a term of 15 years. The jail officials want to get rid of him, being afraid that he will escape, as he is the shrewdest prisoner they have. They will be glad when a guard comes for him. His gang came here to blow the postoffice safe, but one of them got drunk. Ward said they expected to get \$6,000 from the postoffice.

Central Stockholders' Meeting.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—
Today the Central railroad management advertised that the annual meeting of stockholders would, as formerly, take place at the banking house in Savannah on Thursday, December 22, at ten o'clock, a. m. Stockholders and their families will be passed free over the company's road to the meeting from the 19th to the 22d, inclusive, and will be passed free returning from the 22d to the 24th, inclusive, on presentation of their stock certificates to the conductors. It is not likely that 'a quorum will be present. That has never happened in the Central Stockholders' Meeting present. That has never happened in the past and is still more improbable now, but stockholders will, neverthless, get two free rides to Savannah this month over the Central

of Georgia and its branches. Charged With Murdering a Child.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]-James Bythewood, colored, started a sensatio today by having a warrant issued for Wilson Garrett, colored, charging him with murder. Bythewood went to Solicitor General DuBig non's office and stated that Garrett had whipped his son, James Garrett, to death. The boy died Tuesday night. Blythewood says that Garrett got mad at the child which was but seven years old and beat it to death. Magistrate Warring Russell, Jr., issued the warrant. Officer Mendell went to look for Garrett and learned that he got a permit yesterday and this morning took the body out to Bryan county for burial. Garrett is expected hack tomorrow. He may be arrested in the 's office and stated that Garrett had whip back tomorrow. He may be arrested in the country before he returns. Corouer Dixon does not think that there is anything in the charge

PERSONAL. THE Atlanta Rifles' annual inspection at Oncordia hall tonight.

Dr. Dan H. Howell, who has been

seriously ill for several days, is rapidly improving and will be out in a few days. THE REV. ROBERT P. STACY, a distinguished pulpit orator of New York, was in the city yesterday. COLONEL JAMES L. CUNNINGHAM, a distin-

city vesterday. MR. WILLIAM KNABE, head of the Knabe Piano Manufacturing company, of Baltimore, spent yesterday in Atlanta. MR. JUDSON C. MASON, one of the leading

guished criminal lawyer of Chicago, Ili., was in the

surance men of Brooklyn, has been in the city DR. J. B. HAWTHORNE spent yesterday in Marietta.

MISS EMMA C. HAHR, the distinguished young planist, will visit Columbia, S. C., week after next and give a grand concert in that city. MR. JOHN C. RICHARDSON, of Charleston, is

visiting friends in Atlanta.

RUSHING & KRESS, commission merchants, just received several car loads coccanuts, apples, oranges, bananas and cider.

HARBY LYNAN, ticket broker, 30 Wall street, ys and sells railroad tickets DR. EARNEST has moved his office to his residence, corner Houston and Ivy streets. Tele-phone 1068. dce4-lw Mr. Morris Brandon, who has been to

MR. M. J. O'NEILL, the representative of Miss Louise Balfe, is in the city.

MR. E. P. BLACK is confined to his bed with a serious form of illness. He is under the best care, and his friends confidently expect his speedy re-

COLONEL S. C. WILLIAMS and wife, nee Miss COLONEL S. C. WILLIAMS and, wife, nee anse Jane Roese, who have been for the last eight years in Colorado, have returned to the city. We regret to learn that the colonel is in poor health. He has for the last two years had the position of Register of United States land office in Colorado, but on account of his health had to give it up. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are both glad to get back to their old home. They are at 41 East Mitchell street.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa. Avery nutricious drink for children.

A car load of gentle Indian ponies for sale cheap; also five registered Jersey miles cows to be sold at a great bargain. Apply to Stewart & Bowden's, fr sa su

Atlanta Original Water Cure, 61 Wheat Street,
By Dr. F. Von Kalo. For the cure of all chronic diseases. Diseases peculiar to women, Neuralgia and rheumatism specialies. Recommended highly by all, Fall and winter season best time for treatment.

TO OTHER CLIMES.

Where Creditors Will Not Bother Them.

TWO SAVANNAH MEN WALTZ AWAY. Emile Oppenhelm, a Drummer, Skips With His Firm's Money, and Julius Maccaw

\$1,000 Short on the Books.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]— For about ten days, Mr. A. M. Boley, the

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—For about ten days, Mr. A. M. Boley, the Broughton street furniture dealer, has been making inquiries for Emile Oppenheim, one of his drummers. Oppenheim, who is a well known traveling man, collected \$500 or \$600 on the road, and has not made any report to his firm. Oppenheim has undoubtedly skipped, but where he is, is unknown to his friends. The case was given to the detectives several days ago and on Monday one said that he thought he had Oppenheim located, but he has kept out of the officers way up to the present. Julius Maccaw, of the firm of Kohenstein & Maccaw, has left town. He disappeared last Thursday, and nothing has since been heard of him, except by one friend, who received a note. Maccaw, had been drinking up to the time he disappeared, and the night before leaving was under the influence of liquor. His partner knew this, and when Maccaw failed to turn up on Friday thought he had not got over his previous night's spree. However, on Monday, when he failed to put in an appearance, his partner looked into the matter. Maccaw wrote a note to a friend, saying that he owed debts which he was unable to pay. He told his friend that he would seek other fields, and in time pay every dollar back. On investigating the books of the firm it was found that Maccaw was about \$1,000 behind, besides owing his partner about \$1,000 behind, besides owing his partner about \$1,000 he also owes other sams to friends in town, and the whole amount of his debts will probably reach \$3,000. Julius Maccaw was very popular in Savannah, and his fall will be deeply deplored. He was known to be wild, but was always considered upright and honest. He was a member of the Savannah yacht club and second lieutenant in the Republican Blues, in which company he was very popular, being an enthusiastic soldier.

Politics in Elbert County.

Politics in Elbert County.

ELBERTON, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—
Tuesday was the largest attended sale day of
the year in Elberton. Considerable property
was sold at fiduciary and sheriff sale. Prices
paid were better than for years. Candidates
and their friends were mixing lively with the
crowd. Messrs. John W. McCalla, Alexander
O. Harper and John P. Shannon are pronounced candidates from Elbert to represent
the thirtieth district in the senate. They are
all first-class men, and no prophet here can
now foretell the result of the contest.

Mr. Joseph W. Rucker has announced himself as a candidate for the house on the antiprohibition line.

pronibition line.

Colonel Thomas M. Swift, it seems, will be forced into the field by his friends for the house, but has not yet allowed the use of his name. If he runs, his platform will be prohibition.

Both Legs Cut Off.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—
Sam Bush, a negro man employed by Mr. Exley, was struck by a locomotive today and died
at noon. Bush was crossing the track east of
the Ocean steamship company's wharves when
the wagon in which he was riding was struck
by a locomotive. The wagon was broken to
pieces and Bush was thrown out on the track.
He was carried several feet and fell under the
wheels. Both of his legs were cut off. He was
sent to the Georgia infirmary in the police
ambulance, but died just as he got there.

Bloomfield Water Power Company.

ATHENS. Ga., December 8.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Bloomfield Water Power company today, after organization the charter of the company was accepted. R. L. Bloomfield was elected president; F. W. Cheny, agent. Fifty-five thousand dollars was subscribed, a call of fifty percent was made and work ordered begun for the building of a five thousand spindle yarn mill on Barnett shoals, eight miles from Athens. The stock was taken in Athens.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economica than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in con-petition with the multitude of low test short weight

At Wholesale by Wyly & Greene,

Atlanta, Georgia. AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

The Greatest Living Actress in her line of Characte JEFFREYS LEWIS

4-GREAT IMPERSONATIONS-4 Friday Night } La BELLE RUSSE Saturday Matinee. CLOTHILDE Saturday A DESPERATE GAME

PRICES: \$1, 50 cents and 25 cents. Reserved Seats at Miller's. dec4.6.7.8 9.10 MONDAY and TUESDAY | SPECIAL TUESDAY | Matinee at 2 p. m.

RICE'S BEAUTIFUL

Beautiful costumes — wonderful effects! Grand Amazon March! The Lone Fisherman! Dancing Heifer! The Magestic Catherine! Diamond Field and many other features, inch a new musical score of 38 members.

WEAK ADVICE FREE! HOW TO ACT!

Lost Vigor and Manhood Restored. Premature Decline and Functional disorders

STRONG Created seichous Stomach Medicines. Sealed

Treatise sent free upon application.

Treatise sent free upon application.

Treatise sent free upon application.

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ART GOODS, ETC.

Diamonds properly bought are as good an investment as a United State value unless a fancy price has been paid for it. We will refund the price of any Dia bought of us, within 12 months from date of sale, if the purchaser is not satisfied with his bargain, deducting only 10 per cent from our price in order to cover the expense of handling and nterest connected with carrying stock. We desire to be understood upon this subject, stating more distinctly: If our customer pays us \$100.00 for a stone, we are willing to take the articl back within 12 months, paying \$90.00 cash for it. The prices at which we are offering Diame stock now are lower than ever quoted in this market before. We have every facility for sec ing the finest goods at the very lowest prices that prevail, and give our customers the bens every advantage that we possess. We sell only the finest quality of goods and guarantee ow prices by our offer to refund.

Any one contemplating the purchase of Diamonds will find it to their interest to see our

P. STEVENS & BRO., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall Street.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. Chat'ga* __ 9 50 p m To Chattanooga*_7 50 a m Chat'ga* __ 6 30 a m To Chattanooga*_1 40 p m Marietta. __ 8 35 a m To Rome. ____ 3 45 p m Rome. ___ 1 05 a m To Marietta. __ 4 40 p m Chat'ga* __ 1 65 p m To Chattanooga*_5 50 p m Chat'ga* __ 1 6 p m To Chattanooga*_5 50 p m Chat'ga* __ 6 48 p m To Chattanooga*_1 1 15 p m ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD. Montg'ry*...10 10 a m To Montgomerv* 1 15 p m West P1*...10 10 a m To West Point*...4 55 p m Montg'ry*...1 57 p m To Montgom'ry*...1 30 pm GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILEOAD.

Augusta* ... 6 30 a m [To Augusta* ... 8 00 a m
Covington* 7 55 a m To Decatur... 9 00 a m
Decatur... 10 15 a m To Clarkston. 12 10 pm
Augusta* ... 10 0 p m To Augusta* ... 2 45 p m
Clarkston. 2 20 p m To Covington... 6 15 p m
Augusta* ... 5 45 p m To Augusta* ... 9 00 p m
Decatur... 4 55 p m To Decatur... 4 00 p m PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD. m Starkville... 6 15 a m To Birming m* ... 1 25 pm Tallapoosa... 5 00 a m To Tallapoosa...... 5 00 pm n Birm g m ... 5 45 p m *To Starkville..... 10 00 pm

BROKERS AND BANKERS.

BANK, OF ATLANTA, GA.,

COR. WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA STS Capital and Undivided Profits, \$452,000. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

-) TRANSACTED (-Collections made direct on all points in the United Blates and remitted for promptly. Particular attention paid to the business of correspondents. The business of Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers is repectfully solicited. Special feature made of the Savings' Department. Interest paid on time deposits.

JONES & PRATT, Bankers, Brokers In all classes securities. No. 3 E. Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

JOSEPH A. HALL, STOCKS AND BONDS THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

Of Atlanta, Ga.
-UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.-Capital and Undivided Profits, \$375,000.

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on De-

mand witth Interest Three per cent per annum if left four Four per cent per annum if left six months. 41 per cent per annum if left twelve

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN BBOKER AND DEALER IN

BONDS AND STOCKS

FOR SALE. Capital City Bank Stock.
TOLLESON COMMISSION CO.

W. H. PATTERSON, Bond and Stock Broker, FOR SALE.

Capital City Land and Improvement Stock. Georgia Midland and Guir Railroad list Mortgage Americus, Preston and Lumpkin railroad 1st ortgage Bonds.
State of Georgia Bonds.
City of Atlanta Bonds.
Central Railroad Debentures.
Other securities bought and sold. James Bank. Capital \$100,000. ALLOWS interest payable on demand from 4 to 6 per cent per annum. Loans money, buys and sell exchange. New customers solicited. John H. & A. L. James.

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IMPORTER OF Wraps and Costumes. DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES 62 West 46th St., NEW YORK.

LUMBER!

LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE

FLOORING, CEILING, WEATHERBOARDING,

SHINGLES LATHS, MOULDINGS, ETC.

HUDSON & DOBBS. Cor. Hunter St. & Central R. R. TELEPHONE 1040.

Round |Trip Tickets

CALIFORNIA! W. AND A. R. R. CO. WILL SELL EXCURSION.
Within six months.

R. D. MANN & CO., Agts,
tue sat

No. 4 Kimball House, Atlanta

Queen & Crescent Route. CINCINNATI AND THE NORTH.

Finance and Commerce. Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 8, 1887.
New York exchange buying at par and seiling at
premium.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock today was moderately active, though speculation was narrow, as usual of late, a few stocks monopolizing all interest as well as business. It was somewhat feverish and weak, however, throughout. The general feeling in the morning was less bearish and London was a buyer of its specialties, and supporting orders appeared in most of the specialties. A number of adverse influences were soon brought to bear, however. The one that did the most harm was that a dividend on Richmond and West Point preferred would be passed, and this, supplemented by persistent attacks upon that stock, made it a special weak spot of the market. The Chicago party were very active in bringing about the deeline, but today was moderately active, though speculation special weak spot of the market. The Chicago party were very active in bringing about the decline, but the old bears and room traders were prominent in hammering the list. Western Union was sold down on rumors of trouble in the Anglo-Western Union cable pool, and sharp drives were made against Union Pacific, Reading and Lackawanna. The only strong stock on the list was Canadian Pacific, which was purchased heavily by foreigners. The which was purchased heavily by totelgners. The opening was firm, at advances extending to 3½ per cent, but the advantage was not maintained, prices sagging off slowly, while business became extremely dull. Richmond and West Point became the special point of attack late in the day, when the market showed much more animation, and the decline became more general. There was some support given the list late in the day, when the decline was checked though there was no recovery. cline was checked, though there was no recovery and the close was quiet but heavy at or near the lowest prices reached. The business of the day amounted to 324,647 shares. Almost everything on the active list is lower tonight, though Canadian Pacific is up 1½ per cent, but Riehmond and West Point lost 27% per cent, the preferred 13%, and other active stocks w(r) lower from fractions up to 13%.

Exchange dull but steady at 482@4.86. Money easy at.4@6, closing offered at 4½. Subtreasury balances: Coin 130,825,000; currency, \$10,523,000. Governments dull but heavy; 48124½; 4½ 107. State bonds very dull but steady.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, December 8, 1887. Net receipts for 5 days 205,671 bales, against 188,156 bales last year; exports 128,430 bales; last year 154,434 bales; stock 950,037 bales; last year 1,001,632 bales. Below we give the opening and closing quotations of ootton futures in New York today;

....10.70@...... 10.79@10.7710.84@..... 10.89@10.91 10.91@..... 10.97@10.79 The following is our table of receipts and shipments for today:

RECEIPTS. West Point Railroad... East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Railroad... Georgia Pacific Railroad... 854 83,668 84,522

Grand total..... 430 63,251 1,380 Total... 65,061 Stock on hand 19,542

NEW YORK, December 8-C. L. Green & Co., in heir report on cotton futures today, say: It has been a light day in cotton certificates and without feares of stirring character. Some moderate fluctuations took place with the general turn, however, in buyers favor, the weakness arising as much as any-thing else through want of orders. Liverpool did not show quite as much strength as was hoped for. and that, with the run of port receipts keeping up a pretty full volume, probably added to the tameness prevailing. After gaining a point or two at the opening the rate dropped 6@7 points from the highest and closed tame.

NEW YORK, December 8—[Special.]—From Hubbard, Price & Co., through John S. Ernest; The limited advance in Liverpool was a surprise this morning, and the strength our market showed was due to buying orders which were, however, not continued became the complex cable with the continued became th ued beyond the opening cable with their exhaustion, and weak holders of long cotton hastened to sell, causing a decline of about five points. The heavy port receipts further encouraged the bears, and while the trading was (35,300 bales) the feeling has been the reverse of that of yesterday. The smaller operators are as bearish tonight as they were bullish, and believe that the long interest has manipulated the market today for its own purposes—selling to the converts it made. A short interest is being created, converts it made. A short interest is being created, and further heavy receipts will encourage its increase. Rumors were circulated that decreased estimates will soon be made in New Orleans by the originator of the recent large calculations, but speculators here must receive occular evidence of affailing in receipts before they place much value on sumiseas of a small crop. As the market has been featureless, selling off on the heavy receipts and the failure of Liverpool to respond to our advance of yesterday, the best operators are slow to advance an opinion. Caution is, however, advised in operations, the sentiment being so easily affected that the crowd can be turned either way with equal facility. Pending some well defined influence the fuctuations must depend upon the orders in hand and the temper of the moment.

per of the moment.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, December 8—12:15 p. m. — Cotton firm with demand goo!; middling uplands 5 u-le: middling oreans 5%; saies 12,600 bales; speculation and export 2,600; receipts 4,600; all American; uplands low middling clause December delivery 5 53-64; December and January delivery 5 53-64; January and February delivery 5 35-64; Agric and April delivery 5 37-64; March and April delivery 5 47-64; 10 and July delivery 5 48-64; July and August delivery 5 47-64; futures opened steady,

LIVERPOOL, December 8—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 11:500 hales; uplands low middlingclauso December delivery 5 30-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 35-64, buyers; January and February and March huyers; February and March delivery 5 35-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 35-64, buyers; January and February and March April delivery 5 35-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 35-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 46-64, sellers; futures steady.

LIVERPOOL, December 8—1:00p. m.—Uplandslow middling clause December delivery 5 34-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 34-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 36-64, sellers; February and March delivery 6 36-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 36-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 36-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 42-64, sellers; July and Angust delivery 5 46-64, sellers; Intures closed easy.

NEW YORK, December 8—Cotton quiet; sales 142 bales; middling uplands 104; middling of reans 109; exports to Great Britain 23, 162; to continent 3, 469; stock

GALVESTON, December 8—Cotton steady; middling uplate necepts 5 40 bales; gross 6, 249; sales

nent 3,469; stock — GALVESTON. December S—Cotton steady; mid-dling 9:13-16, net receipts 6,249 bales; gross 6,249; sales 1,694; stock 129,204; exports coastwise 4,820. NORFOLK, December 8—Cotton steady; middling 9 15-16; net receipts 4,372 bales; gross 4,372; stock 45,911; sales 1,122; exports to Great Britain 12,345; coastwise 699

45,911; saies 1,12; expans to the coastwise 699.

BALTIMORE, December 8 — Cotton, quiet and steady; middling 10%; net receipts none bales; gross 219; sales none; stock 9,278; sales to spinners —; exports to continent 1,818; coastwise 90.

BOSTON, December 8 — Cotton quiet; middling 10%; net receipts 510 bales; gross 2,139; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 1,299.

WILMINGTON, December 8—Cotton steady; middling 9%; net receipts 1,584 bales; gross 1,584; sales none; stock 23,180. PHILADELPHIA, December 8—Cotton quiet; middling 1034; net receipts 266 bales; gross 306; sales none; stock 16,290.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8—Cotton quiet; mid-lling 9 11-16; net receipts 11,415 bales; gross 11,703; ales 4,000; stock 347,915; exports to Great Britain

a.044.

MOBILE, December 8—Cottonquiet; middling 99.5;
net receipts 2,066 bales; gross 2,161; sales 600; stock 55,283; exports coastwise 949.

MEMPHIS, December 8—Cotton easy; middling 911-16; net receipts 5,700 bales; shipments 4,111; sales 2,000; stock 174,880. AUGUSTA, December 8—Cotton dull; middling 99%; net receipts 1,894 bales; shipments —; sales 547.

CHARLESTON, December 8—Cotton firm; middling 97%; net receipts 3,123 bales; gross 3,123; sales 600; stock 57,309; exports to continent 653; coastwise 1,066.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, December 8.—Corn was the favorite price on the let with trades on the board of trade. article on the list with traders on the board of trade at the opening today. May opened at 55% or a 3% higher than yesterday's close. It quickly sold up to 56c. May wheat started at 55% against yesterday's close at 84%. In the earlier hours but little was done in provisions. January pork opened at 14.89. Under heavy selling May corn dropped to 55%,655%c, May wheat to 85c. Then came good Russian war news and the market firmed up. May wheat went to 85% but a break in corn shortly after wheat went to 60% but a break in corn shortly after noon, took May back to 54% and in sympathy with wheat up to 55%, but the heavy selling sent it back to 55c. Pork sympathise 1 with the other markets on the way down, but did not respond so quickly to the advances. War reports having proved false, all the list went back a few points.

	ening.	H	ghest	Closing		
December	783/6		78%		77%	
January	8512		8514			
May	00,3		8074		843/4	
December	5036		503%		491/	
January	5032		5034		493%	
May	551%		56	1	540	
OATS-	00/2				03/2	
January	301/4		801/4		30	
May	335%		34		833%	
PORK-	00/10		1000		00/8	
January14	80	14	821/6	14	50	
May15			45		10	
LARD-		N. 75			- 14	
January 7	40		40	6	271%	
February 7	50		50	7	371/6	
May 7	771/2	7	771/2	7	65	
SHORT RIBS-						
January 7	55		55		40	
February 7	721/2		721/2		50	
May 7	921/2	7	921/2	7	80	

ROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 8, 1887.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, December 8—Flour—Best patent \$5.59
extra fancy \$5.00; fancy \$4.50; extra family \$4.25
(%4.05; choice family \$4.00; family \$5.50(%3.76; extra \$8.50.2 Wheat — New Tennessee \$9.697c: new Georgia 85. Bran—Large sacks \$1.15; small 1.15. Corn Meal — Plain 68c; bolted 68c. Pea Meal — \$1.00.6 \$1.10. Grits—\$4.15. Corn—Choice wnite 67c; No. 2 white Tennessee 66c; No. 2 mixed 65c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 45.647c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, \$1.10; small bales \$1.10; No. 1 large bales \$1.10; small bales \$1.10; elover 95c; wheat straw baled 80c. Peas—Stock —

Peas—Stock — NEW YORK, December 8—Flour, southern stead;; common to fair extra \$3.25@\$4.00; good tochoice \$4.10 @\$5.00. Wheat quiet; options opened ½4@½c higher, but afterward declined ½4@½c, closing weak at near the bottom; No. 2 red December 90½; January 90½@91½; May 91½@\$4½; Corn opened ½@1½c higher but closed weak with the advance partly lost; No. 2 December 62½; January 63@64½; May 61½@64½, Cots ½@%c higher, elosing weak; mixed western 37@99½; No. 2 December 85½@35½; January 38½@\$5½; May 35½@40½. Hops quiet; state 14@21; California 7@18.

BALTIMORE, December 8-Floursteady and dull BALTIMORE, December 8—Flour steady and dull; Howard street and western superfine \$2.37@\$2.75; extra \$3.00@\$3.00; family \$3.5@\$4.30; city mills superfine \$2.37@\$2.60; extra \$3.00@\$3.02; Rio brands \$4.5@\$4.70. Wheat, southern higher; western higher and quiet; southern red 90@92; amber 9.6@93; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot 86@ 55%. Corn, southern firm with light supylies; white 50@57; yellow 56@57.

ST. LOUIS, December 8—Flour firm. Wheat 1/c lower; No. 2 red fall cash 80%@81; January 81@81%. Corn_higher; No. 2 mixed cash 49%@50; May 50%@50%. Oats higher; No. 2 mixed cash 49%@50; May 25%. CHICAGO, December 8—Cash quotations were as

50%. Oats higher; No. 2 mixed cash 30%; May 22%. CHICAGO, December 8—Cash quotations were as follows; Flour steady; winter wheat \$3.90@\$4.35; spring wheat \$3.40@4.25; spring patent \$3.50@\$4.50. No. 2 spring wheat 77%@77%; No. 3 do. 694/2 bid; No. 2 red 78%. No. 2 corn 491%. No. 2 cats 30%. CINCINNATI. December 8—Flour strong; family \$3.35@\$3.50; fancy \$3.5@\$4.0. Wheat active; No. 2 red 87. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 56@55%. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 34%. No. 2 mixed 34%.
LOUISVILLE, December 8—Grain quiet. Wheat,
No. 2 red 83. Corn, No. 2 mixed 52; do. white —.
Oats, new No. 2 mixed 33% 1

Groceries.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, December 8—Coffee—Firm; in good demand. We quote: Choice 23%c; prime 22%c; good 21%c; fair 20%c; low grade 19c. Sugar—Cut loaf Sc; powdered 8c; tandard granulated 74%c; standard A 7%c; extra C 7c; yellow extra C 6%c. Syrups—New Orleans choice 50@56sc; prims 82%sc; common 20@25c. Teas—Black 35@60c; green 35@60c. Mutmess 75c; Cloves 85c. Alispice 12%c. Cimnamon 12c. 8ago 50c. Ginger 10c. Mace 60c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 7%c; X 80da 5c; XXXX 40. 5%c. Candy—Assoried Silek 9c. Mackerel — No. 3: bbls \$15.00; 2% bbls \$6.75; kits 80c. Soap \$2.00@85.00 \$100 cakes. Candles — Full. weight 11c. Matches—Round wood \$2 gross \$1.15; \$2 00 \$2.50; \$3.50; \$400 \$4.50. Soda—in kegs 4%c; in boxes 5%c. Rhoice 6%c; prime 6c; fair 5%c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese—Cream 14c; factory 13c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2—Coffee quiet and steady; Rio catgoes common to prime 1 %@10%. Surgar firm; Louislana open kettle choice 4%; prime 6c fair 10c. Sulfaction 13.16% \$1.16; good fair to fully fair 4 3.16% 5-11; good common 3 5.16@4; common 3 %@3%; centrifugals, plantation granulated 6 9-16; choice white 5 19-16@6; off white 6%c 6%; choice yellow clarified 5 19-16@6%; prime do. 57-16; good fair 20@2; fair 25@25; good common 25@2% Molasses easier; open kettle fancy 48; choice 38; strictly prime 25@24; good prime 21@23; prime 14@30; good prime 31@31; common 25@24; centrifugals, strictly prime 25@24; good prime 21@23; prime 14@30; fair 15@20; fair 15@20; fair 15@20; fair 15@20; fair 25@25; good common 25@24; centrifugals, strictly prime 25@24; good prime 21@23; prime 14@30; fair 15@20; fair 15@20; fair 25@25; good common 25@24; centrifugals, strictly prime 25@24; good prime 21@23; prime 14.50%14; options higher but quiet; No. 7 Rio December 15.25@15.50; January 14.55@15.10; May 14.75@15.40; off A 57%6; mould A 6%; standard A 6 4; confection era A 6.80; cut loa fand crushed 7%6.7%; powdered 6%6; white extra C 5.4@5%; extra C 5.5%65 cuther fair 16 good refining 5%; refined firm; C 5.4@5%; extra C 5.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS. December 8—Provisions firm. Pork, new \$14.75. Lard 7.10. Dry salt meats, boxed lots shoulders 5.7565.87½; long clear 7.5067.87½; clear ribs 7.67½-98.75; short clear 7.87½. Becom, boxed shoulders 6.56; long clear and short ribs 8.37½-8.50; short clear 8.67½; hams 10½-612. NEW YORK, December 8—Pork dull and easier; old mess \$14.506814.75; new \$16.506815.75. Middles dull. Lard 860 points lower, closing weak; western steam spot 7.6067.67½; December 7.5467.58; May 7.8667.95; city steam 7.00; refined to continent 6.95.

6.95.
LOUISVILLE, December 8—Provisions quiet. Racom, clear rib sides 8½; clear sides 9; shoulders 6½. Bulk meats, clear rib bulk sides 7½; clear sides 7.02½; partly cured shoulders 6.00. Mess pork \$14.50. Hams, sugar-cured 11½%12. Lard, prime lear?
CHICAGO, December 8—Cashiquotations were as follows: Mess pork \$14.256;\$14.50. Lard 7.22½. Short ribs loose 7.40%7.45. Dry salted shoulders boxed 5.90%6.00; short clear sides boxed 7.80%7.55.

WILMINGTON, December 8—Turpentine firm a 34½; rosin firm; strained 82½; good strained 83½; tai firm at \$1.10; crude turpentine firm; hard \$1.00; yeilow dip \$2.00; virgin \$2.00.

SAVANNAH, December 8—Turpentine steady at \$1½; sales — barrels; rosin steady at 92½;@95; sales — barrels. CHARLESTON, December S—Turpentine steady at 34; rosin firm; good strained 90.

NEW YORK, December S—Rosin dull at \$1.05@
\$1.10; turpentine dull at \$7½.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, December 8—Apples—\$3.50@\$4.25 %
bbl, Lemons—\$3.50@\$4.00. Oranges—\$5.25@\$4.50.
Coccanuts—7c. Pineapples—\$2.40@\$ dox. Bananas—Selected \$1.75@\$2.00; grapes 73/@12//c % fb.
Figs—13@18c. Raisins—New London \$3.25;
½ boxes \$1.75; ½ boxes 90c. Currants—73/@86.
Leghorn citron—27c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@
14c. Brazil—10@11c. Filberts—123/c. Walnuts—
13c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 6@8c, sundried peaches 6@8c; sundried peaches pealed 12c.

Hardware. Hardware.

ATLANTA, December 8—Market steady. Horseshoes \$4.25@\$4.50; mule shoes \$5.25@\$5.50; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames \$3.50. Trace-chains \$2@70c. Ames' shovels \$9.00. Spades \$1.00. Well-buckets \$3.50@\$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2½c rafe. Cast-steel 10@ 12c. Nails, iron, \$2.50; steel \$2.00. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, \$\pi\$ 56@5½c. Powder, rifle \$5.00; blasting \$2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot \$1.60.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, Decembet 8— Eggs—22%c Butter—Gilt edge 25@27c; choice Tennessee 20@22%c; othes grades 10@15. Poultry—Hens 20@22%; young chickens large 12%@15. Irish Potatoes—\$2.50@30.00. Sweet Potatoes—90.65cc. Honey—Strained 6.08c; in the comb 10:. Onlons—\$3.50@\$3.75. Cabbage—1%

ATLANTA, December 8—Horses—Plug 865@90, good drive \$150@\$200, drivers \$125@\$140; fine \$250@\$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands \$115@\$125; 15 to 15½ hands \$135@\$160.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, December 8—Bagging 1½ lbs 6%c; 1½ lbs 6%c; Sl. 2lbs 7%; 1½ lbs 7%c; 2 lbs 7%c; ½ lbs 8%c. Ties 1½5.



WABASH AVE. OUR AGENT,

GEO. V. HOLLAHAN Is now in the South. If you are building and will send us your address, we will have him call on you with a full line of Designs.

References: { W. P. Inman, Atlanta, Ga. Edward Buford, Nashville, Tenn. dec2-eod&wky

DR. SCHENCK'S

hold remedy far beyond the power of language to describe. The family can hardly be true to itself that does not keep them on hand for use in emergencies.

* MANDRAKE *

Is the only vegetable substitute for that dangerous mineral, MERCURY, and while its action as a curative is fully equal, it possesses none of the perilous effects.

the bowels without disposing them to subsequent Costiveness. No remedy acts so directly on the liver. nothing so speedily cures Sick Headache,

Sour Stomach and Biliousness as these PILLS. For Sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box; 3 boxes for 65 cts.; or sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenek & Son, Philad's.

sun thus way nrm

LEA&PERRINS

SAUCE (THE WORCESTERSHIRE)

SOUPS. GRAVIES



FISH. HOT & COLD MEATS. CAME, WELSH. RAREBITS, dec.

Lea Dirins

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y., AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

GEORGIA MIDLAND & GULF R. R. Shortest, quickest and best route to Atlanta and all points North and East. Schedule in effect November 27, 1887. Trains run daily.

NORTHBOUND, 50, 52, Leave Columbus ... SOUTHBOUND. 53. Leave Atlanta via E. T., V. & Ga.

" Woodbury Warm Springs Arrive Columbus 5 50 pm 10 15 am 7 40 pm 12 05 n'r air points north and east. Close connections made with through cars for Chattanooga, Nashville, Cincinnati, Chicago and the northwest. This is the most direct route from Enfauls, Union Springs and Troy via Columbus for Atlanta and points beyond. C. W. CHEARS, M. E. GRAY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Columbus, Ga. (GEORGIA DIVISIONA)

SOUTHBOUND Leave Jesup... Arrive Brunsw

10 20 p m 7 85 a m 1 16 a m 10 40 a m 1 21 a m 10 45 a m Leave Atlanta...... Arrive Austell...... Leave Rockmit.....

Leave Morristown... 3 50 p m 7 45 a m 7 45 a m Arrive Unika.... 5 35 p m 9 20 a m 9 a 20 m Arrive Hot Spring... 7 60 p m 11 15 a m Arrive Asheville... 9 30 p m 1 10 p m 1 00 p m

o Brunswick. No. 16 carries Pullman or Mann sleeping car to No. 12 carries Pullman or Mann sleeping car No. 12 carries Pullman or Mann sleeping car Chattanoogs to Cincinnati.

No. 16 carries Pullman Buffet sleeping car Rôme to Washington via Lynchburg.

No. 12 carries Pullman Buffet sleeping car Chattanoogs to Washington via Lynchburg; also, one to New York via Roanoke and Shenandoah Valley; also, company's sleeping car Chattanoogs to Knox-ville, in which passengers can remain until 8 a.m. Pullman buffett sleeping car leaves Atlanta at 725 a.m. for Cincinnati. First-class day coach leaves Atlanta at 10:20 p. m. for Waco, Tex., through without change or delay. Same train carries Pullman sleeping car to Memphis from Chattanoogs.

G. P. & T. Agent, Knoxville, Tenn, L. J. ELLIS, A. G. P. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

THE GREAT KENNESAW BOUTE. Stops at all important stations No. 1 EXPRESS-DAILY.

No. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday. Stops at all way stations and by signals No. 11 EXPESS-DAILY.

No. 19 KENNESAW EXPRESS-DAILY,

SOUTHBOUND.—No. 4 Express—Daily eave Chattanooga....

No. 2 EXPRESS-DAILY. Leave Chattanooga......Arrive Atlanta..... No. 20 EXPRESS-DAILY. Leave Chattanooga. Stops at all important way stations No. 12 EXPRESS-DAILY. Leave Chattanooga...... No. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday.

...11 05 a m Zops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday

DIEDMONT AIR-LINE. (Richmond & Danville Railroad Company.)
The Favorite Route East.
Double daily trains and elegant coaches without change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON, with Pullman Buffet Sileeping Cars.
ATLANTA to NEW YORK

MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON. Only thirty-one hours transit Atlanta to New York

c1; du le in effect May | Mail. | ess. Expr
28, 1887. | No. 58. | 51. No. Leave Atlanta (City Time) 7 40 am 6 00 pm
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time) 8 40 am 7 7 00 pm
Arrive Charlotte 6 25 pm 5 06 am
Arrive Charlotte 9 40 pm 6 42 am
Greensboro 9 40 pm 6 22 am
Danville 11 29 pm 10 10 am
Lynchburg 2 20 0 am 1 15 pm
Charlotteaville 4 10 am 3 40 pm
Charlotteaville 10 08 am 11 25 pm
Baltimore 10 08 am 11 25 pm
Philadelphia 12 35 pm 3 20 am
New York 3 20 pm
Boston 10 30 qm 3 00 pm ... 12 01 am 10 35 am 6 40 am 4 00 pm 12 20 n'n 7 20 pm .. 12 20 pm 9 40 pm Leave Atlanta (city time).... Arrive Spartanburg..... " Hendersonville.... 6 05 p m 7 40 am 2 17 a m 3 43 qm 5 00 a m 8 00 pm 7 00 a m 10 00 pm

Pullman Sleeping Car both ways on night trains between Atlanta and Asheville. LULA ACCOMMODATION.
Daily except Sunday.
Leave Atlanta (city time.
Arrive Lula (city time).
Leave Lula (city time).

7 40 am 4 80 pm 11 50 am 9 00 pm Daily D'y ex S'y No 50. No 52

EAST TENNESSEE, VA. & GA. BAILE'AD CHATTANOOGA. ROME & COLUMBUS TIME TABLE NO. 9.

> 37 In Effect November 23, 1887. No. 1. | No. 2. No. 2. | No. 4. Cedartown ...

8 50 am 5 18 pm 9 28 am 5 18 pm 9 21 am 5 18 pm 9 22 am 5 31 pm 9 25 am 5 35 pm 9 35 am 5 45 pm 9 44 am 5 54 pm 9 59 am 6 99 pm 10 98 am 6 31 pm 10 30 am 6 40 pm All trains run to East Tennessee, Virginia and eorgia passenger depot in East Rome. Connect at Rome with East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, and with Rome railroad a Cedartown with East and West Railroad of Ala-J. D. WILLIAMSON, President.

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC BAILWAY.

MOST SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED LINE Birmingham, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Points. Memphis, Little Rock, Kansas City and the Northwest, Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac....... Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac Ar Memphis, Q. & C..... Ar Kansas City, Q. & C.... Columbus, Miss., Starkeville, Aberdeen.D Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac.

Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac. Ar Columbus, Ga. Pac.... Ar Artesia, Ga. Pac..... Ar Starkeville, Ga. Pac.... Nashville, Evansville and St. Louis. | Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac. | No. 50. | No. 52. |
Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac.	1 25 p m 10 00 p m	
Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac.	8 30 p m 5 00 a m	
Ar Nashville, L. & N.	6 10 a m	6 40 p m
Ar St. Louis, L. & N.	7 20 p m	7 40 a m Mann Boudoir Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Shreve Port. Mann Boudoir Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Birmingham.
Pullman Sleeping Cars Birmingham to Cincinnati,
New Orleans, Memphis and Kansas City.

Pullman Sleeping Cars Birmingham to Cincinnatl, New Orleans, Memphis and Kanasa City.
Great reduction in First and Second-class Tickets to all points West and Northwest.
A. A. VERNOY,
Pass. Agt.
Gen'l T. P. Agt.
S. O. BEALL,
Pass. Agt., Charlotte, N. C. Gen. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.
G. S. BARNUM,
Gen. Pass. Agt.,
General Manager,
Birmingham, Ala.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD. GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Commencing Sunday, 18th instant, the following assenger schedule will be operated:

**Trains run by 90th meridian time.

Leave Washington ... Leave Athens1 00 p m No. 28 EAST-DAILY.

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS. No. 2 EAST-DAILY. | No. 1 WEST-DAILY. NO. 4 EAST-DAILY. | No. 3 WEST-DAILY.

Lv. Atlanta 9 27 a m Lv. Decatur 9 45 a m

Ar. Decatur 9 30 a m Ar. Atlanta 10 15 a m COVINGTON ACCOM'N-Daily except Sunday. CLARKSTON TRAINS-Daily except Sunday.

A TLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO.

The most direct and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the southwest. The following schedule in effect Dec. 4th, 1887: No. 50 No. 52 Daily Daily SOUTHBOUND. 1 15 pm 11 30 pm 2 38 pm 1 12 am 3 43 pm 1 45 am 4 17 pm 3 12 am 5 00 pm 4 03 am Leave Atlanta ... Arrive Newnan

6 20 pm 11 85 a m Arrive Columbus 7 15 pm 7 00 a m 5 00 pm 2 00 a m Arrive New Orleans . Arrive Houston, Tex 10 30 a ... 8 15 p m No. 51 No. 53 Daily Daily NORTHBOUND. Leave New Orleans

Trains 50 and 51 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping
Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.
Trains 52 and 53 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping
Cars between Washington and New Orleans.
CHAS. H. CROMWELL,
Gen'l Pass. Agent.
CECIL GABBETT.
Gen'l Manager, Montgomery, Ala.
A. J. ORME,
Gen'l Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
JOHN A. GER,
Passenger Agent.

INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES The Hon. Jonathan Norcross Shows the Ne

ATLANTA -AND SELMA

Meeting of Citizens in the Inter-

est of the Road.

cessity of Building the Atlanta and Selma Railroad. The Atlanta and Selma is assuming definite

In pursuance of the call of Mayor Cooper. ing was held last night in the bas

On motion of Colonel Robert F. Maddox (is Honor, Mayor John T. Cooper, was called the chair, and Mr. J. S. Peterson requested to act as secretary. In response to repeameeting as follows.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens: In this age of roads and steam power, each emportum of and manufacturing industry, however favolucated, must depend mainly on the sagacity, ality and enterprise of its own citizens for its ality and enterprise of its own citizens for its

located, must depend mainty on the agacity, ality and enterprise of its own citizens for its manenes and progress in wealth and popul interctofore, the rivals of Atlanta have deamainly on standerous words and misrepresent for retarding her onward and upward course, now they have taken to building lines of railre their own, to clip her wings and draw away business. Atlanta is not the only large and prous city that has been teeling the effect of such ry. Cincinnati, from the influence of Louis Chicago, and other competing towns, with railroads, was compelled to project and const by her own means and credit, her great sou railway, at a cost of twenty million doilars, thus was restored to that city her former pand commercial and industrial power. I might mention other like cases where, for the want of sagacity, liberality and enterprise, the town has ci y, liberality and enterprise, the town h

mention other like cases where, for the want of sagact y, liberality and enterprise, the town hat its business and wealth.

At this very time Augusta and Knoxylibe building a rathroad three bundered miles look tween the two cities, which if not rivalled by completion of the North Georgia road, much theretofore enjoyed by this city, will be turned from us. It is true that this Augusta and Knornoad will have to cross our great Fledmont Air road, which will turn much business this way is true to itself and this city. But this Fled line, we must remember is owned and controll distant capitalists who have no special sympor regard for Atlanta. A road is also being from Augusta to Chattanooga. But the road whas already hurt Atlanta and her trade the method of the controlled the controlled the controlled the most hard the first and Carrolleon road, and the one threatens still more damage to Atlanta is the being built from Chattanooga. To Columbus maly possible way that we can counteract or emait the influence of these roads will be for build the Atlanta and Selma road, which will both of them, and will compel them to be feeders of this great air line, and the busine Atlanta, and which great air line, and the busine Atlanta, and which great air line link will also a strong tendency to draw business from the gusta and Knoxville road in this direction. But there are other roads west and southwens which our great air-line link will cross, the road from Opelita through Chambers and dolph counties in Alabama. From those two rounties Atlanta once enjoyed a heavy trade wmust mainly come back to Atlanta when our posed road is completed, Beyond these road from the city and from the city and populous section of country north northeast of Montgomery and Selma, to say ing now of the coal and other minerals that find transit on our lin.

Next, let us look at the rallroads scatch and was four hour disconting might and main to captur hold, the northeastern and southwestern traffic although as yet the main current of this to passes and

railroads, at least as long as rival cities do things. Atlanta undoubtedly has the best loca and the best climate for a great commercial an dustrial senter in the southern states. But "advantages do not warrant her people in sitill and going to sleep, when rival cities are structing circumvallations on every side an every direction. In all such cases all our capits and business men of every kind must co-op and help strengthen and defend her buiw otherwise it may be written upon her walls in black letters, "This city is finished."

But the main point to be considered by our tens is that Atlanta is old enough, wealthy enough intelligent enough to have a voice in the of the vast currents of transportation to, from through the city. In these she now has none, can have none until she or her citizens have ownership and a vote in at least some of the roads that pass through and intersect here. Che ton, Savannah and Augusta, when but vil compared with Atlanta, built and controlled lines of railroads, and thus made themselves plous and strong. And they are at this very duplicating their roads for new conquests, and we of Atlanta, the largest and we althiest of stand still, and be plucked and sheared, like his gere or bleating sheep. I trust not, for the zand all important point is for Atlantaland he

and ah important point is for Atlantajand because to have an interest, a voice and a vote i

and ale important point is for Atlantajand her eitens to have an interest, a voice and a vote in the vast currents of transportation by which all of live and posper, or lie still and lick the hands our shearers.

This proposed road from Atlanta to Selma will it about 175 miles long and will divide centrally gace of territorry from seventy to eighty mile wide, pose-sing great agricultural and mineral a sources, and now nearly destitute of railroad facilities. From the best information I can as yet obtain the line can be made exceptionally straight and cabe cheaply constructed.

The plan I propose and which, by the was in not altogether new for getting up the mean building and controlling this road, is as follows:

1. A cash subscription to the stock from one two thousand dollars per mile.

2. To obtain out of the three million acress of lan along and near the line, about five hundred thou and acres of land in donations, and allow, if ney be, extra valuable lands to be subscribed to it stock of the campany. Men of experience an good judgment, in Alabama, speak encouraging as to the gifts of land. Considerable amounts have in fact, been already offered.

In the third place, it is proposed to have one a two construction companies in which the subscribers to the trailroad stack subscribed and the donors of lar will be entitled to two or three shares to each shad of railroad stock subscribed and each one hundre dollars' worth of land given, before outsiders are in. Both the railroad company's shareholders to pay the construction progresses.

To this construction company or companies the outer construction progresses.

in. Both the railroad company's shareholders to get the construction company or salareholders to get enter the construction company or companies with the southern of the road is to be let. Paid partly in cash, partly in the land t e stock of the railroad company, a matter of course, the price paid to this contion company or companies will be very high about twice and perhaps a little more than the cost of the road in spot cash payments. In fact on such a road as this will be, the sholders of the railroad company and the sholders of the railroad company and the sholders of the construction company companies will doubtless double money in the course of two or years, thus anticipating some of the gains we other stockholders and managers of other road in by the watering and inflation of their sand bonds. All this, as a matter of cour largely predicated on a skillful and honest marment of the enterprise, which I trust will previously the sand to the construction of the line will contain the course of two or a sand bonds. All this, as a matter of cour largely predicated on a skillful and honest marment of the enterprise, which I trust will previously resubscribed to the necessary amand as soon as the land gifts are obtained to a sonable amount, and as soon as the construction of the line will contain the will contain the work progree the railroad company has a basis, and a sequent which to issue and negotiate its bonds the mount say often or twelve thousand obliance, which can doubtless be done in short order. Thus being done, and the work progree courses, thus giving us ample means to company a shock is taken to a sufficient amber which bonds will be negotiable amon own people or in the money marked the railroad company has a basis, and a sequence, the will give the people along the railroad company has a basis, and a sequence, therefore, and the people along the railroad company has a

Under the present low prices of steel rails, ton) the low price of locomotives, and all and forms of iron, this, our proposed road, of doubtedly be thoroughly constructed and edge stil, our per mile in spot cash payments, or per cent less than the Georgia Pacific, throrough and mountainous route, which was rover \$17,000 per raile, and probably largely lock and bonds.

CHATTANOOGA, ROME & COLUMBUS TIME TABLE NO. 9. In Effect November 22, 1887. No. 1. | No. 8. 2 30 pm 2 40 pm 2 51 pm 3 02 pm 3 15 pm 3 26 pm 3 34 pm 3 39 pm 4 10 pm 4 10 pm No. 2 | No. 4 8 50 am 5 00 pm 9 08 am 5 18 pm 9 21 am 5 31 pm 9 25 am 5 45 pm 9 35 am 5 45 pm 9 59 am 6 00 pm 10 08 am 6 18 pm 10 08 am 6 40 pm 10 30 am 6 40 pm cet at Rome with East Tennessee, Virginia rgia railroad, and with Rome railroad a wn with East and West Railroad of Alaman Sleeping Cars Birmingham to Cincinnati, ricens, Memphis and Kanasa City. I reduction in First and Second-class Tickets coints West and Northwest. VERNOY, ALEX. S. THWEATT, Pass. Agt. Gen'l T. P. Agt. BEALL, Gen'l T. P. Agt. BEALL, B. F. WYLLY, Jr., Gr., Charlotte, N. C. Gen Agt., Atlanta, Ga. BARNUM, I. Y. SAGE, General Manager, Firmingham, Ala. THE GEORGIA RAILROAD. GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, ...1 00 p m No. 28 EAST-DAILY. ...7 20 p m ...7 20 p m ...8 15 p m No. 2 EAST-DAILY. | No. 1 WEST-DAILY. TON ACCOM'N-Daily except Sur MACON NIGHT EXPRESS-DAILY. No. 31 WESTWARD. No. 32 EASTWARD. ains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signall d stop as northwest pp and ricely passengers at g stations out. Grovetown, hompson, brwood, Barnett, Point, Greensboro, Madison, e, Covington, Conyers, Litho-nod Received. No. 28 stops at Hariem for supper. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Pass. Agent J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager, FOR W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta. Ga. A TLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT ITLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO. The most direct and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the southwest. 1 15 pm 11 30 pm 2 38 pm 1 12 am 3 43 pm 1 45 am 4 17 pm 3 12 am 5 00 pm 4 05 am 6 20 pm 11 85 a m 7 15 pm 7 00 am 5 00 pm 2 00 am SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT VIA AKRON AND Q. & C. ROUTE. 6 80 p m 11 00 p m 10 80 a m 8 15 p m LAGRANGE ACCOMMODATION. No. 53 Daily New Orleans 8 10 p m 7 20 a m Mobile 1 00 a m 1 25 p m Pensacola 10 20 p m 1 05 p m Akron 7 60 a m

	THE !
ATLANTA AND SELMA.	of Georgia. On the 30th of September, 1883, it
	of Georgia. On the 30th of September, 1883, it length, including branches, was 307 miles, the most of which had been built during these two year. Here is the general balance sheet of that company
Meeting of Citizens in the Inter- est of the Road.	at this date, September 30th, 1883: Cost of road and equipment
INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES.	Cash on hand 21,614.2
The Hon. Jonathan Norcross Shows the Ne.	Total
cessity of Building the Atlanta and Selma Railroad.	Capital stock paid in \$2,500,000.0 Funded debt 2\$70,000.0 Current accounts 35,495.1 Frofit and loss 20,750.2
The Atlanta and Selma is assuming definite thape.	Total
In pursuance of the call of Mayor Cooper, a neeting was held last night in the basement	per mile, and as before remarked, probably parti- paid in stock and bonds. Under date of Septembe 3th, 1886, three years thereafter, the length of their road had been increase eleven miles, making the total length 318 miles. Under this date we find in Poor's Manua of 1887 the general helping sheet September 20th
of the courthouse. On motion of Colonel Robert F. Maddox, His Honor, Mayor John T. Cooper, was called	eleven miles, making the total length 318 miles. Under this date we find in Poor's Manua of 1887 the general balance sheet, September 30th 1885;
to the chair, and Mr. J. S. Peterson requested to act as secretary. In response to repeated calls, Hon. Jonathan Norcross addressed the	Cost of the road, equipment, etc \$14,004,000 0
	Cther property and assets
meeting as follows. Friends and fellow-Citizens: In this age of rail- roads and steam power, each emporium of trads and manufacturing industry, however favorably located, must depend mainly on the sagacity. Hiber- laity and enterprise of its own citizeus for its per- manuence and progress in wealth and population. Heretofore, the rivals of Atlanta have depended	Cash on hand 66,137 4 Total assets \$14,728,110 6
ality and enterprise of its own chizeus for its per- manence and progress in wealth and population.	CREDITS
mainly on slanderous words and misrepresentation for retarding her onward and upward course. But	Capital stock (par \$100) \$ 7,000.00 0 Funded debt outstanding. 7,094.000 0 Bills payable 261,961 0 Current accounts 91,742 9 Due agents, raflroads, etc. 116,008 5
now they have taken to building lines of railroad of their own, to ellip her wings and draw away her business. Atlanta is not the only large and prosper- ous city that has been teeling the effect of such rival- ry. Cincinnuti, from the influence of Louisville, Chicago, and other competing towns, with their railroads, was compelled to project and construct, the her own means and credit. her great Southern	Unclaimed wages
y. Cincinnati, from the induence of Louisville, chicago, and other competing towns, with their chicago, was compelled to project and construct.	Profit and loss
by her own means and credit, her great Southern railway, at a cost of twenty million dollars, and	These balance sheets, as it may be seen, imply that the value of the road is \$14,728,110.64, or an in crossed value in three wars of fully \$9,000.000, or a seed to be a seen as a seed to be a seed to be a seed to be a seen as a s
airoads, was compelled to project and construct, by her own means and credit, her great Southern ailway, at a cost of twenty million dollars, and thus was restored to that city her former prestige and commercial and industrial power. I might here mention other like cases where, for the want of such agast y, liberality and enterprise, the town has lost ts business and wealth.	Total habilities. These balance sheets, as it may be seen, imply that the value of the road is \$14,728,110.64, or en in creased value in three years of fully \$9,000,000, not valuation of \$46,314 per mile, and a gain of over \$0.000,000 in the aggregate, in three years, by say twenty or thirty northern and European stockhold ers. For the conclusion is that they have sold the increase of stock and the increase of bonds at parallel, and pocketed the \$9,000,000. I submit these facis and flueres to show the value.
ts business and wealth. At this very time Augusta and Knoxville are unliding a ratiroad three bundred miles long between the two cities, which if not rivalled by the	ers. For the conclusion is that they have sold the increase of stock and the increase of bonds at payable, and nocketed the \$9,000.000.
ween the two cities, which if not rivalled by the ompletion of the North Georgia road, much traffic, seretofore enjoyed by this city, will be turned away rom us. It is true that this Augusta and Knoxyille	I submit these facts and figures to show the value put upon the Georgia Pacific by its stockholders.
oad will have to cross our great Fleamont Air Line	put upon the Georgia Pacific by its stockholders Second, to illustrate the protable value of our pro- posed road when completed, which certainly will be equal according to length to that road, inasunch as
ond, which will turn much business this way, if it is true to itself and this city. But this Piedmont ine, we must remember is owned and controlled by	ours will be a great trunk line that hever can be rivalled or superseded. And, third, to demonstrate that the people of Atlanta, the people of Selma and
istant capitalists who have no special sympathy regard for Atlanta. A road is also being built have no special sympathy of the state of	the people along the line ought to build, own and contro this road to the end of time. As before remarked this road can probably be built and
ities, we must remember is owned and controlled by itstant capitalists who have no special sympathy or regard for Atlanta. A road is also being built rom Augusta to Chattanooga. But the road which as already hurt Atlanta and her trade the most is be Griffin and Carrollion road, and the one that hreatens still more damage to Atlanta is the road edite, built from Chattanooga 45 Collumbus. The	equal according to length to that read, inasmuch as ours will be a great trunk line that never can be it valled or superseded. And, third, to demonstrate that the people of Athanta, the people of Selma and the people along the line ought to build, own and contro this road to the end of time. As before remarked, this road can probably be built and equipped for \$11,000 spot cash, or for \$20 or \$25,000 per mile, in cash, stock and bonds, and will be worth at least \$40,000 per mile on the day it is completed or \$5,000 per mile on the day it is completed or \$5,000 per mile on the day it is completed or \$5,000 per mile on the day it is completed or \$5,000 per mile on the day it is completed or
eing built from Chattanocga to Columbus. The	There is not a good business men in Atlanta who
ally possible way that we can counteract or check- late the influence of these roads will be for us to alid the Atlanta and Selma road, which will cross oth of them, and will compel them to become eeders of this great air line, and the business of thanta, and which great air line will also have	would not place some of his surplus capital in an in vestment which he saw would double his money in two or three years. Why not, then, put some of i
eders of this great air line, and the business of tlanta, and which great air line link will also have strong tendency to draw business from the Au-	But let us take another view. This road, wher
usta and Knoxville road in this direction. But there are other roads west and southwest of s which our great air-line link will cross. First,	000 to the vulue of real estate in this city. The Air Liue, the East Tennesse and Virginia roads have added fully \$10,00,000 to the wealth of this city, and largely to the profits o
olph counties in Alabama. From those two large	business capital. With these views
ounties Atlanta once enjoyed a heavy trade which nust mainly come back to Atlanta when our pro- osed road is completed, Beyond these roads we ross the road from Montgomery to Nashville. By	then, which must be substantially correct, we ought to get at least one per cent. or the real estate and capital in trade in this city as subscriptions to the stock of this company. If we
ress the road from Monigomery to Nashville. By he means of our road, and the road from Montgom- ry to Nashville, we shall have the benefit of many	subscriptions to the stock of this company. If we can get this amount, we shall have all we need to render the enterprise a success, so far as it depends
exchanges of merchandise and products in that	on us. Let us then have a subscription of 150,000 to
ortheast of Montgomery and Selma, to say nothing now of the coal and other minerals that will not transit on our line.	then the road will be built with a rush, provided the people in Selma and along the line will do their part, as I feel assured they will.
Next, let us look at the railroads south and south- ast of us. In the first place, there are the garat aboard lines from the northeast to the southwest	I propose that the subscription list for the com- pany's stock in this city, and on this end of the line have in it a condition, that not over ten per
which are moving might and main to capture and sold the northeastern and southwestern traffic, and lithough as yet the main current of this traffic	cent, in statement shall be collectable until sixty or seventy miles of the grading of the road is under

valuation of \$46,314 per mile, and a gain of over \$1,000,000 in the aggregate, in three years, by say twenty or thirty northern and European stockholders. For the conclusion is that they have sold the increase of stock and the increase of bonds at par value, and pocketed the \$9,000,000.

I submit these facts and figures to show the value put upon the Georgia Pacific by its stockholders. Second, to illustrate the prolable value of our proposed road when completed, which certainly will be equal according to length to that road, inasmuch as ours will be a great trunk line that never can be rivalled or superseded. And, third, to demonstrate that the people along the line ought to build, own and contro this road to the end of time. As before remarked, this road can probably be built and equipped for \$11,00 spot cash, or for \$20 or \$25,000 per mile, in cash, stock and bonds, and will be worth at least \$40,000 per mile on the day it is completed, or \$7,000,000 in the aggregate.

There is not a good business man in Atlanta who would not place some of his surplus capital in an investment which he saw would double his money in two or three years. Why not, then, put some of it in this enterprise, which promises such a return?

But let us take another view. This road, when built and in full operation, cannot fail to add \$1,000.000 to the vulue of real estate in this city. The Air-Liue, the East Tennesse and Virginia roads have added fully \$10,000,000 to the wealth of this city, and largely to the profits of business capital. With these views, then, which must be substantially correct, we ought to get at least one per cent. on the real estate and capital in trade in this city, and largely to the profits of business capital. With these views, then, which must be substantially correct, we ought to get at least one per cent. on the real estate and capital in trade in this city as subscriptions to the stock of this company. If we can get this amount, we shall have all we need to render the enterprise a success, so far as it dep Next, let us look at the railroads south and southeast of us. In the first place, there are the gart seaboard lines from the northeast to the southwest which are moving might and main to capture and hold the northeastern and southwestern traffic, and although as yet the main current of this traffic passes and repasses through Atlanta. There is also a road from Augusta, through Macon and Columbus to Moutgomery. There is also a road soon to be completed from Athens to Macon, both of which roads will have a stong tendency to draw off the main currents of traffic from this city. Thus are our wings being clipped and our former business turned away. The only possible way to restore and retain our former business, that I can see, is to build the Atlanta and Selma Air-Line road, which is to be a part of the great trunk line of the northeast and southwest.

This, fellow citizens, is the plan and the prospect of this enterprise which I feel warranted in presenting to you, and I can but think you will after due consideration readily embark in it, and hope to see the road completed in two years from the day that dirt is broken.

ties. From the best information I can as yet obtain, the line can be made exceptionally straight and can be cheaply constructed.

The plan I propose and which, by the way, is not altogether new for getting up the means, building and controlling this road, is as follows:

1. A cash subscription to the stock from one to two thousand dollars per mile.

2. To obtain out of the three million acres of land along and near the line, about five hundred thousand acres of land in donations, and allow, if need be, extra valuable lands to be subscribed to the stock of the campany. Men of experience and good judgment, in Alabama, speak encouragingly as to the gifts of land. Considerable amounts have, in fact, been already offered.

In the third place, it is proposed to have one or two construction companies in which the subscribers to the railroad shares and the donors of land will be entitled to two or three shares to each share of military stock subscribers and each one hundred of military stock subscribers and each one hundred of military stock subscribers and each one hundred. Some Resolutions. Mr. W. H. Patterson offered the following

resolutions, which were unanimously adopted?
Resolved, That we regard the construction of the Atlanta and Selma railroad as of great importance to the city of Atlanta, the city of Selma and the people along the proposed line.
Resolved, That the people of Atlanta and vicinity approve the plan for building said road, as presented by Mr. Jonathan Norcross in his address this evening, and on a former occasion in the city of Selma, and we deem it the duty of every good citizen to give the enterprise his support, and do all he can to forward it until its completion.
Resolved, That Evan P. Howell, R. F. Maddox, S. M. Inman, E. W. Marsh, M. C. Kiser, John Ryan and J. W. Harle be and are hereby appointed a committee to co-operate with L. E. O'Keefe, A. D. Adair, H. B. Tompkins, corporators, and Jonathan Norcross in getting up subscriptions of stock, and otherwise forwarding the enterprise.

The meeting then adjourned.

ers to the railroad shares and the donors of land will be entitle 1 to two or three shares to each share of railroad stock subscrit ed and each one hundred dollars' worth of land given, before outsiders are let in. Both the railroad company's shareholders and the construction company's shareholders to pay ten per cent installments per month as the work of

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit Asses. Send to Dr Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CALL FOR A PUBLIC MEETING.

per cent installmen's per month as the work of construction progresses.

To this construction company or companies the entire construction of the road is to be let, to be paid partly in cash, partly in the bonds and te stock of the railroad company. As a matter of course, the price paid to this construction company or companies will be very high, say about twice and perhaps a little more than twice the cost of the road in spot cash payments. And in fact on such a road as this will be, the shareholders of the road in spot cash payments. And in fact on such a road as this will be, the shareholders of the road in spot cash payments. And in fact on such a road as this will be, the shareholders of the road in spot cash payments, and in fact on such a road as this will be, the shareholders of the construction company or companies will doubtless double their money in the course of two or three years, thus anticipating some of the gains which other stockholders and managers of other roads obtain by the watering and inflation of their stocks and bonds. All this, as a matter of course, is largely predicated on a skillful and honest management of the enterprise, which I trust will prevail in MAYOR'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, Ga., December 5, 1837. December 5, 1837.

Being convinced of the great value and importance of railroads in all parts of our country, and that every railroad line extending from Atlanta is to be of great benefit to this city and the country to be of great benefit to this city and the country through which it runs, and being especially impressed with the great need of a railroad from this city to Selma, Alabama, on a direct line, and that it will confer signal advantages upon this city and the city of Selma and upon the people along its line, who are in the main destitute of adequate railroad facilities, and that if economically and speedily constructed it will pay well as an investment, I hereby appoint Thursday, the 8th of December, at 7 p. m., for the people of Atlanta and vicinity to assemble in the basement of the county courthouse to discuss, consult and devise ways and means to put this proposed road in process of construction. and bonds. All this, as a matter of course, is largely predicated on a skillful and honest management of the enterprise, which I trust will prevail in the our undertaking.

As soon, therefore, as the shares of the railroad company resubscribed to the necessary amount, and as soon as the isand gifts are obtained to a reasonable amount, and as soon as the construction company's stock is taken to a sufficient amount, the grading and construction of the line will be let out. This being done, and the work progressing, the railroad company has a basis, and a security upon which to issue and negotiate its bonds to the amount say of ten or twelve thousand dollars per make, which bonds will be negotiable among our own people or in the money markets of our scountry and in Europe at favorable prices, thus giving us ample means to complete, equip, own and control our proposed road, and which can doubtless be done in short order, if the people will come up to the work and its affairs are honestly and skillfully confucted. When the road is in operation, it will give the people of Atlanta, the people of Seima, and the people along the line such a check and such a balance up on the other roads as they never can have if it is to be owned and controlled by northern and European capitalists who now own and control nearly all of our old roads, and squeeze out of us the last dollar in their power.

Under the present low prices of steel rails, (\$22 per this proposed road in process of construction.

This is unquestionably a great and important enterprise for Atlanta, and one upon which all citizens and all interests can cordially unite. A

JOHN T. COOPER, Mayor. "The Earth Trembled," by E. P. Roe, is having an immense sale. Beautifully bound in cloth only \$1.50, 10c extra by mail.

SI Marietta St.

general attendance is earnestly invited.

"Augusta Evans Wilson's" new book, only \$1.7 Thornton's, 28 Whitehall.

Mr. Sumner Salter

Dower.

Under the present low prices of steel rails. (\$32 per ton) the low price of locomotives, and all shapes and forms of iron, this, our proposed road, can undoubtedly be theroughly constructed and equipped for \$11,000 per mile in spot cash payments, or for 50 per cent less than the Georgia he-ific, through its rough and mountainous soute, which was a little over \$17,000 per raile, and probably largery paid in stock and bonds. mr. Summer Salter

Respectfully announces that he will begin instructions to a class in sight singing and choral music montainous soute, which was a little over \$17.00 per rule, and probably largety paid in stock and bonds.

It is quite certain that the road of ours, when completed, will have a far more profitable business than the Georgia Pacilic, and that it will be succeptible of an equally large expansion of its stock and bonds when completed, if our stockholders should deem it proper to adopt the questionable policy of expansion practiced by that and many other rail-road companies.

I here give some facts and figures taken from Poor's Manual of Railroads. The Georgia Pacilic was chartered in December, 1881, by the legislature

JEWELR, 55 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing. **Bottom Prices**

HOTELS.

EUROPEAN HOTEL,

NOS. 14 TO 20 MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

L. B. FOLSOM, Proprietor.

This popular Hotel has new furniture througuo and is centrally located, being nearly opposite the Artes'an Well, the Opera House, Post Office and Capitol. Meals and lunches can be obtained at all hours of the day or night, in the well known "Reading Room Restaurant," on first 1 cc1 oitheld Porter at all the trains, nov27-tf—Under Stilson.

COURT AND CAPITOL

A Good Day's Work in the Various Courts.

COUNTIES POUR IN THEIR TAXES. everal Interesting Cases Heard-An Aged

Negro Sent to the Asylum-A Divorce Suit Filed-Other Matters.

|The Governor and His Cabinet. GOVERNOR GORDON REMAINED at the executive mansion yesterday, being slightly in-disposed, and fearing to venture out in the in-

contive mansion yesterday, being slightly indisposed, and fearing to venture out in the inclement weather.

CAPTAIN W. H. HARRISON, of the executive department, devotes almost all his time to applications for annuities to maimed soldiers. Notwithstanding the pains taken by Captain Harrison in preparing printed blanks with full instructions, many of them come in so deficient in execution as to require them to be returned to the applicant for correction. Twenty were sent back yesterday, eight of them from one county. The physicians are too vague in their statement of the disabilities, the ordinary neglects to sign his name or affix his seal and so on. Among the singular features presented by some of the applicants yesterday were these: S. W. Gladin, of the 15th Georgia, at the second battle of Manassas, receivee a wound in the top of his head, taking off a part of his skull, producing mental and physical disability: D. R. Stripling, of the 12th Georgia was shot just above the left eye at the battle of Chancellorsville, the ball lodging behind the right eye and cannot be extracted; E. J. Beadles, of the 12th Georgia batalion, contracted chronic bronchitis by exposure in Virginia which has culminated in incipient phitisis pulmonaris.

HON. HENRY A. ROBUCK was sworn in on December 7th as judge of the county count of Elbert county, having previously resigned as justice of the peace.

The STATE TREASURER yesterday received in taxes 26,748; of this amount, Cobb county contributed \$12,494.87; Chattooga county \$4,-551.29; Laurens \$2,900; Jasper \$2,603; Wilkes \$2,255; and Madison \$1,434.

HON. J. M. McBride, of Haralson county, and Hon. F. H. Miller, of Augusta, attended the session of the supreme court yesterday.

The convicts from McIntosh county will be sent to camps fir lower Georgia, and hence the "hyena" will not visit Atlanta for the present. The names of the prisoners have not yet been received by the principal keeper of the penitentiary.

to the strong the stro 14, on the company's road, left Atlanta for Chattanooga. When it reached the Western and Atlantic junction, on account of the caving in of a tunnel, the train was switched on a temporary track leading to the Western and Atlantic railroad, over which line, by courtesy, it was allowed to proceed to Chattanooga. When nearing the limits of the city the engine ran over a cow and was derailed, and in turning over killed Engineer Buckley and Fireman C. M. Farris, two of the bravest and best of the company's employes. W. A. Farris, his brother, was appointed the administrator of C. M. Farris and brought suit in Fulton county under the statute laws of Tennessee. The plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Jordan, King, Spalding and Calhoun and the defendant by Colonel P. L. Mynatt, of Atlanta, and the Hon. A. O. Bacon, of Macon. On day before yesterday the case was argued by Messrs. King and Bacon, and yesterday the concluding arguments were made to the jury by Colonel Mynatt for the defendant and Mr. Jordan for the plaintiff. After an able and exhaustive charge by Judge Van Epps the jury retired and brought in a verdict for the defendant, which scores an.

After an able and exhaustive charge by Judge Van Epps the jury retired and brought in a verdict for the defendant, which scores another victory for the company.

A DIVORCE SUIT WAS YESTERDAY filed in the office of the superior court. Mrs. M. J. Tanner petitions for a total divorce from her husband, J. B. Tanner. In the petition it is alleged that the marriage occurred on the 13th of November, 1881, in Florida. On the 1st of July, 1887, the couple came to Atlanta. The two lived together until the 19th of last November, when a separation took place. The petitioner when a separation took place. The petitioner avers that she was brought to Atlanta under a promise from her husband that he would have her treated by scientific physicians for lung trouble; that after getting her here he became tired of her and tried to get rid of her. This

trouble; that after getting her here he became tired of her and tried to get rid of her. This he did, she avers, by cruel treatment. He even went so far, she says, as to have her taken before Ordinary Calhoun and a commission de lunatico enquirendo on the charge that she was of unsound mind. She was examined and adjudged to be rational. Then she was sent by force, she says, to the Ivy street hospital, where she was detained against her will. She claims that her husband is abundantly able to provide for her. Her case is in the hands of Clark & Newman.

An AGED COLORED man from East Point, named Moses Rambaugh, was taken before Ordinary Calhoun yesterday on the charge of lunacy. Some members of his family brought him to town. They say that of late he has been acting in a strange way. He would go about with an ax in his hand, and his conduct was such as to frighten all his family. A few days ago he tried to strike a child with the ax, and might have committed murder had he not been restrained. Yesterday he was examined by a commission de lunatico enquirendo. The jury decided that he is a person of unsound mind, and he will be sent to the lunatic asylum this morning.

The Grand Jury was in session several hours yesterday, but what was done has not yet transpired, and it is idle to indulge in conjectures.

In THE CITY COURT, Judge Howard Van

Jectures.

IN THE CITY COURT, Judge Howard Van Epps presiding, the case of Aaron Haas vs. the Kansas City and Fort Scott railroad company was begun. This is a suit for damages. Messrs. King and Spalding represent the company, and Messrs. Weil and Brandt appear for the plaintiff. The case will be concluded this morning.

MY STOCK FOR IS COMPLETE MENS', YOUTHS' & BOYS' SUITS

IN ALL GRADES. PRICES ALWAYS LOW AS THE LOWEST GEO. MUSE,

N. B.-Suits Made to Order.

JEWELRY.

38 WHITEHALL ST.

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J. S. DOYLE,

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Sterling Silver and Plated Silverware, Clocks, Etc., Etc. 51 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA. WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

WE HAVE AN IMMENSE STOCK OF HOLIDAY GOODS

Which we have just opened up and are ready for the inspection of all who are looking for presents. Come in this week while you have time and we will take great pleasure in showing you through our stock and giving prices.

Our stock is larger and of a firier class of goods than we have ever shown before, consisting of fine STEL ENGRAVING,

HIGH CLASS ETCHINGS, PASTELS And many other beautiful Pictures suitable for a Christmas Present. A fine line of

Bronzes and Mosaics,

PEARL PICTURES FINE ART AND GIFT BOOKS. FINE ART AND GIFT BOOKS.

Our line of Children's books is the best in Georgia; our stock of PHOTO ALBUMS has no equal in Atlanta, both in quality and price. Auto Albums, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Tollet and Manieure Sets, Odor Sets, ladies' fine Russia and Sealskin Pocketbooks and Portfolios, Whisk Broom Hoiders, Cuff and Collar Boxes, Brass Novelties and many other useful presents. We have 500 beautiful Xmas Cards to be given away from now until the 15th, one to every purchaser to the amount of \$1.

A rare chance to get a beautiful satin card fice. Our regular line of Xmas cards is now displayed and ready for inspection. Our prices are lower on all goods than ever before. Be sure and come in early and examine our goods, and we feel sure you will be delighted if you do not buy. E. H. NO J. R. THORNTON,

28 Whitehall Street.

Hammond Typewriter.

Including two sets of type,
S100.00.

Typewriter supplies for all
machines, Cabinets and Desks. The best typewriter
in the world for the business and professional man.
Six colleges in Georgia and Alabama have recently
adopted it in their course of instruction. No offic,
complete without it. Noted for interchangeable
type, using paper of any width, perfect alignment
speed, durability, simplicity, ease of operating, por
tability, perfection. Highest award at New Orleans
Exposition. Send for Catalogue.

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For Speed, Durability, Ease of

Manipulation and Quality of Work it is UNRIVALED.

TOBACCO, MINERAL WATER, WHISKIES, GIN, PORTER, ALE, ETC. AGENT FOR Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin, Urbana Wine Co., Anteuser-Busin Brewing Ass Prompt Attention Given to Private Care

OPIUMHABITCURED IN FIFTEEN DAYS. NO CURE NO PAY. All I ask is a trial, and a PERMANENT CURE IS GUARANTEED. Address J. A. NELMS, M. D., P O. Box 62 or No. 22 Wheat St., Atlanta, Ga. ff.

HOYT & THORN,

Cheap Cash Grocers J. J. DUFFY,

90 WHITEHALL ST.

Fireworks! Fireworks!

We have the fullest and best stock of Fireworks ever sold in the south. Remember, boys, we furnish your "spunk" free where you buy your Fireworks from us. Where you buy \$1.00 worth of Fireworks from us of any kind we give you one pack Firecrackers free. Look out for the

FIREWORKS BALLOON ASCENSION!

Free to all. Everybody come and see our stock. We have Balloons, Pinwheels, Flying Pigeons, Bombs, Flower Pots, Geysers, Parachute Rockets, Garden Pieces of any description Animal Balloons, Flags, etc.

Remember, boys, we furnish "spunk" free and give one pack Firecrackers free to all who buy \$1.00 of Fireworks in our store.

HOYT & THORN, Cheap Cash Grocers.

point at issue in the case just settled was whether or not the purchase made by Messrs. Lowry and Porter was a legal one. This leaves Mr. Taylor responsible for the judgments against him. The decree established the title to the trade-mark of Taylor's Cherokee Remedy, Bigger's Huckleberry Cordial and Taylor's Premium Cologue. The Walter A. Taylor company is a coporation. This disposition of the cause is regarded as an equitable adjustment of the matter.

IN THE SUPERIOR COUET, Judge Marshall J. Clarke presiding, the case of Colonel Marcellus E. Thornton vs. John L. Conley will be begun this morning. Messrs. Hopkins & Glenn and Colonel Rube Arnold, appear for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Manning & Westmoreland will represent the defendant.

The Custom House. THE RAIN SEEMED to put a damper on all the departments in the custom house yester-day, as they were all quiescent.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is a purely vegetable pre-paration, being free from all injurious ingredi-ents. It is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists.

E. P. Roe's new novel is pronounced a complete success. Cloth only at \$1.50, 10c extra by mail.

JOHN M. MILLER, 31 Marietta street. Every lady in Atlanta invited to call at Thornton's, 28 Whitehall, this week, and see the finest stock of "Bon Ton" stationery in the city.

A Delicate Mechanism.

Solid gold chains, beautiful in design, for eye-glasses, at Hawkes' optical depot, 19 Decatur street Also plush cases in all colors, chatelaine cases, and other optical goods. Call and select your Christmas present.

Oysters, fish and celery in abundance, Emery's, YELLOWSTONE KIT'S

Japanese Remedies for sale exclusively by
MAGNUS & HALTIWANGER,
dtf 7p Cor. Pryor and Decatur S

HOYT NO THORN, Cheap Cash Grocers

90 WHITEHALL STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRICES

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

14 fb Gran. sug., standard,... 11 fbs Pulverized sugar..... 11 fbs Cut loaf sugar...... 11 hs Cut loaf sugar.
5 hs Malaga grapes.
5 hs Imperial cab., raisns.
5 hs Finest Dehesa raisns.
5 hs Finest Dehesa raisns.
4 hs Counoisseur clusters raisns.
4 hs Dunch Dehesa raisns.
6 hs London layers.
7 hs Ondara layers.
7 hs Seedless raisns.
8 hs Valencia cooking raisins.
4 hs Leghorn citron.
14 flat boxes raisins.
15 hs Huylers' candy.
15 Thurbers' plum pudding.
15 thurbers' plum pudding.
12 hs Finest currants.
18 hs Finest Rejama coffee.
15 boxes, raisins.

boxes, raisins...... bs London layers. Now, my friends, these inducements are only-

remember, ONLY—a few of the low prices we will give you on your Christmas goods. "The Earth Trembled,"

By E. P. Roc. is a splendid success. The moral is good and the characters well selected. Cloth only at \$1.50, 10c extra by mail.

By E. P. Roc. is a splendid success. The moral is good and the characters well selected. Cloth only at \$1.50, 10c extra by mail.

John M. Miller, St. city as we surely save you 20 per cent.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.



Warm hearts do not insure warm hands. If you would fully enjoy the sports of Winter, GO WELL

Tell Your Wife, Tell Your Mother,

Tell Your Neighbors,

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO., Have the most stylish tailor-made Clothing to be ound in the city.

SEE THEIR PRICES. MEN'S OVERCOATS, \$4 to \$30, BOYS' OVERCOATS, \$3.50 to \$12. MEN'S SUITS, all wool, \$5 to \$25. BOYS' SUITS, lon-spants, \$5 to \$18. CHILDREN'S SUITS, short pants, \$2.50 to \$12.

Our Furnishing Department filled with the best class of Underwear, Shirts, Gloves, Neckwear, Hosiery, Silk Handkerchieß, Cardigan Jackets, Mufflers to be seen in the city, JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO., 41 Whitehall Street.

POPE, THE HATTER.



Correct Styles-Low Prices.

Stamps for sale at The Const itu tion office.

Just Arrived

Year load Cocoanuts. I car load Bananas.

I car load Appies. I car load Oranges. I car load cider.

The above goods strictly choice stock, the cider put up in the orchard and guaranteed pure juice, no manufactured stock.

Country orders filled promptly. RUSHING & KRESS, Commission Merchants.

75 PEACHTREE ST.,

The Cheapest Grocery Store in Atlanta.

A tremendous reduction will be made in the price of Groceries for the next 30 days. I am determined to let no one undersell me. I have in my store and on the road the largest stock of Groceries that has ever been brought to this city, and if you need any FINE GROCERIES

At cash prices, I can do better by you than any house in this city. I have just put on another new wagon so as I shall have no trouble in supplying my trade. This will give me

FIVE WAGONS!

More than any Grocery store in Atlanta. An old friend asked me a few days ago if I had business for five Grocery wagons. When told it was so he was amazed and said: "Why, I remember the time your could deliver all your Groceries in a wheelbarrow." But now it is different. The times have changed and the people know that I sell the

BEST GOODS In the market, and that I am CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST Grocery in this city.

DUFFY,

75 Peachtree St.

Proposals For Cooked Rations. RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, 23 North Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga., December 1st, 1887.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 1st, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE, WITH A copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., Becember 26th, 1887, for furnishing cooked rations to the recruiting party and recruits stationed in this city, for the period commencing January 1st, 1888, and ending June 30, 1888.

Proposals for cooked rations to be furnished at a place objectionable for recruits will not be considered. The sovernment reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Full information as to quantity, quality, etc., will be furnished on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Cooked Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. KENNEDY, decl., 3,5,7,9.

Captain 10th Cavalry R. O.

CONT. STURNISHING Goods.

must be closed out to make room for the

Merchant Tailoring Business ##Bargains in first-class goods can be secured.

KENNY & JONES

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW THE PIEDMONT EXPOSITION

First Prize: Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry. First Prize: Art Goods. First Prize: Cut Glass. Our stock is unsurpassed in the south.
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,

McBRIDE'S DIRECT IMPORTATION

HAVILAND'S CHINA, FINE CUT GLASS, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, SPOONS, FORKS, CASTORS, CLOCKS, SHOW CASES, LAMPS, Largest Stock! Greatest Variety Lowest Prices!

McBRIDE, 29 Peachtree To Sunday School Teachers

We have in stock Peloubet's select notes for 1888, and the largest and finest lot of TEACHERS' BTBLES ever brought to Atlanta. Prices from \$1.25 to \$15.

WILSON & BRUCKNER,

6 and 8 Marietta St.

"The Old Book Store,

38 Marietta St., Opposite Opera House. HOLIDAY GOODS!

"BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE."

30,10 45 44 E 9 30,08 50 49 NE 7 30,06 52 52 E 15

-Barometer corrected for temperature and



Appear at your Armory at 7 o'clock sharp this p. m. in full dress uniform to attend inspec-

O. L. ANDERSON,
Captain Commanding.
W. A. SPENCER,
Act'g 1st Sergeant.



KING-The friends of Wm. G. King and family and of Joseph L. King and family, are invited to at-tend the funeral of Mr. Wm. G. King from the residence of his father, No. 157 Calhoun street,

WOLFE'S BARGAIN HOUSE

THE PLACE TO BUY BARGAINS.
Heavy Beaver Overoats, \$2.60 to \$4.00.
Cashmere Frock and Sack coats, \$1.25 to \$3.50.
Choice Cassimere Pants, \$1.25 to \$2.50,
Boys Overcoats, \$1.25 to \$0.00.
Large Oil Paintings, \$1.30 to \$5.00.
Large Steel Engravings, \$4.00 to \$5.00.
Good Bedsteads, \$1.50 to \$15.00.
Fine Dressers, \$3.50 to \$25.00.
Four Fine Sewing Machines, two Bear Robea,
2 Good Horses, Delivery Wagon, and Harness,
These will be sold at slaughty prices.

Money advanced on consignments. Auction sales
promptly attended to.

H. WOLFE, Auctioneer.

"WATER CURE."

134 CAPITOL AVENUE, ATLANTA, GA. THIS INSTITUTION HAS, DURING ITS THIRteen years of successful operation, restored
thousands of people to Leith, and attained a
national rejutation. The problem of health, by
living henithially has been solved.
The universality of the results obtained is a marked feature of this Sanitarium. All are benefited—
none are fujured. All forms of chronic ailment
yield to its processes with surprising certainty and
rapsity. THE CRUDE COLD WATER CURE methods do

Appliances Includes Baths of Varied FORMS, MASSAGE, SWEDISH MOVEMENTS, ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, HYGIENIC-DIET-ARY, PNEUMATIC AND VACUUM TERATMENT,

All applied on principles scientifically exact and definite, which, together with pleasant home com-forts and refined social surroundings, makes this, in every respect a perfect Sanitarium for those in quest of health. earth, efers, with permission, to some of the most re-d and intelligent people of this and other states

f the union.

For pamphlet and particulars, address as above or U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.

ATLANTA, GA.

Boarding House. TWENTY-TWO ROOMS FOR RENT. T WILL RENT TO AN APPROVED TENANT A first-class, central 22-noom boarding house. Also, a splendid place for a railroad or insurance office.

G. W. ADAIR.

AFTER THE ELECTION. The Managers Consolidate the

Vote. THE COMMITTEE OF SEVEN IMEETS.

How High Will the License Be?-The City Council to Consider the Rice Ordimance This Afternoon.

The city council will hold a special meeting this afternoon to hear the report of the com-mittee of seven relative to the Rice ordinance. A great deal of interest is manifested in this

It is merely a matter of speculation what ac-

tion will be taken.

DECLARING THE RESULT.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the managers of election met in the office of the city clerk and consolidated the returns. The following are the official figures, which correspond with those given in yesterday's Constitution:

CANDIDATES.	VOTE BY WARDS.					To	FE	
	1	2	3	14	5	6	E	y
For Aldermen.			1	-		-		1
Albert Howell							2682	
Jacob Hass							2554	583
							1971	
H. C. Stockdell	355	296	217	217	361	830	1685	*****
For Councilman.		1		100	100	500	200	1072
FIRST WARD.	190	135	150	100	190			100
	602	387	386	407	379	565	3726	1034
E. J. Roach	335	324	206	178	265	354	1662	
SECOND WARD,	-		-		-			1
P. J. Moran	580	366	376	408	255	512	2597	690
A. B. Bostick							1907	
THIRD WARD.	000		-00		200	100	-	
	578	957	200	407	274	552	2630	872
J. J. Falvey							1753	
FOURTH WARD.	900	911	200	700	414	900	1,03	******
	200	9=0	000	407	301	2.00	2567	1016
G W O'Brien							1621	

Nobody disputed any of the above figures, and none of the defeated candidates or their friends gave notice of contest. So the matter is sattled WHAT WILL THE LICENSE BE?

Now that the election is settled the people of Atlanta are auxious to ascertain how the liquor question is to be treated by the new aldermen and councilmen. It is generally known how the old members stand. Alderman Mecaslin is for a license of \$500; Alderman Collier wants it \$2,000; Alderman Hemphill, \$2,000; Councilman Boynton, \$2,000; Councilman Boynton, \$2,000; Councilman Boynton, \$2,000; Councilman Beutell, \$2,000.

"Well, how stand the new men?"
A question easier to ask than to answer, be-

A question easier to ask than to answer, because they will not answer it themselves. They are all reticent with the exception of Mr. Amorous, who says unequivocally that he favors a high license and he fixes the figure at \$1,000 km.

Amorous, who says unequivocally that he favors a high license and he fixes the figure at \$1,000.

The others may have made up their minds what they will do, but they have not thus far divulged their intentions. The replies they made to a reporter who attempted to draw them out were very much the same. "I have not fully made up my mind, but will do what I conceive to be the best thing for Atlanta." It is said by a number of gentlemen who are in a position to form a good idea of the drift of things, that the old and new members will come together and agree upon a one thousand dollar license. They who advocate a higher and they who want a lower will make a concession in the interest of peace and harmony, it is believed. It does not seem likely that any higher amount than this can be agreed upon. The liquor men say they would not object to a thousand dollar license, but they are opposed to paying more than that. It is known that there are a large number of men ready to open saloons, and they are only waiting for the matter to be decided by the connect.

Mayor Cooper has been a consistent anti-prohibitor, to and his position is known. Before the election he told some of his friends that he was resolved to veto any license which the council might grant to a saloon-keeper in the residence part of the city. Since the election he has reiterated this purpose with an emphasis which cannot be misunderstood. Yester day Mayor Cooper transmitted to Chief of Police Connolly the subjoined order, which he prepared the day before the city election.

Mayor's Object, December 6, 1887.—Captain A. B. Cotholly. Chief of Police. The people of this county having recently decided by a popular vote in favor of a return to the sale of spirituous liquors, and it being likely that in a few days license will issue in accordance with the expressed will of the people.

Now, therefore, in view of the premises, and in the interests of the peace and order of the city, I

issue in accordance with the expressed wind the people.

Now, therefore, in view of the premises, and in the interests of the peace and order of the city, I direct a strict enforcement of the ordinances of the city in relation to drunkenness on the streets and the state laws relating to the sale of liquors to minors and drunken persons, and I enjoin on you the duty of communicating the provisions of this order to the officers and members of the police force, and of direct na and causing them to arrest and bring all such offenders to punishment.

JOHN T. COPPER, Mayor.

THE CHIEF'S COURSE.

THE CHIEF'S COURSE. Immediately upon the receipt of the above, Chief-of-Police Connolly issued the following

Chief-of-Police Connolly issued the following special order:

"OFFICE CHIFF OF POLICE, December 8, 1887.—The officers and members of the force are ordered to strictly enforce the ordinance of the city in relation to drunkenness on the streets, and the state laws relating to the sale of liquors to minors and drunken persons.

A. B. CONNOLLY, Chief."

Chief Connolly said that he did not apprehend much difficulty in enforcing a restrictive and high license law. He said:

"If the general council makes a high license law I shall, of course, try and enforce it to the best of my ability. As an officer, I will do my duty."

best of my ability. As an officer, I will do my duty."

MR. RICE'S ORDINANCE.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the committee appointed by the city council to consider the ordinance proposed by Mr. Rice to regulate the sale and control of liquors in Atlanta met in Mayor Cooper's office. Besides the mayor, Messrs. Goodwin, Bell, Rice, Mecaslin, Angier and Tanner were present. Nearly every member of the committee expressed his views touching the ordinance, but the interchange of opinions disclosed the fact that the committee had not made up its mind and it would be desirable to defer action. The city attorney was instructed to prepare an ordinance and present it to the committee will make its report to the city council this afternoon at 3 o'clock. This committee will make its report to the city council this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The ordinance which Colonel Goodwin will submit will embody the views of Mr. Rice.

Mr. Martin Amprous was generally congret.

views of Mr. Rice.

Mr. Martin Amorous was generally congratulated yesterday upon the remarkable run he made. Anticipating many visits from his friends he laid in a supply of choice eigars, which he generously distributed.

The new members are very non-committal at present. On the question of license they are not willing to state their views. They have not yet determined exactly what to do. Their conduct will be influenced to a certain degree by the action of the council this afternoon.

A prominent prohibitionist said, referring to the election:

"In the election on Wednesday, Mr. Moran's majority was the smallest among the success-

"In the election on Wednesday, Mr. Moran's majority was the smallest among the successful candidates for councilmen, but this will not east discredit upon Mr. Moran's popularity when it is remembered that he was opposed to Mr. A. B. Bostiek, a man of most unquestioned character and strength. Probably no man in Atlanta is more admired by his friends and has fewer enemies among his acquaintances, and Atlanta will yet do herself honor in honoring him, should he again submit his name to the people for votes. It was with great difficulty that he was prevailed upon to enter the race, and we trust his defeat, which was due to a light vote among the prohibitionists, to

curty that he was prevailed upon to enter the race, and we trust his defeat, which was due to a light vote among the prohibitionists, together with the unquestioned strength of his opponent, will not be remembered by him in the future. Atlanta is proud of such citizens as Mr. A. B. Boetiek."

A prominent anti-prohibitionist, who has been racking his brain over the question of license, said to a reperter last night:

"Our beast has always been that Atlanta was the largest child of her age in the United States, and as youth should respect age, and as it is conceded by all good business men that experiance is a valuable guide. Therefore, I would suggest that our worthy city fathers arrive at a reasonable amount to charge for retail liquor license in the following manner, viz. Take the last census by the United States; ascertain the population that gives Atlanta; then proceed to search for the city in each of the United States that comes nearest

to Atlanta as to population. Then ascertain what each one charges as a city license for retail liquor dealers; then add the several amounts together and divide the result by the total number of the states, and accept the result as a proper license for Atlanta to commence on as an experiment, as that would give us the average price charged by similar cities throughout the whole United States, which, it seems, would be a basis on which all reasonable men could unite on for the first year. Then, as to inspection, regulation, boundaries, etc., let them be treated separately. This, I am convinced, is an admirable scheme."

ILLEGAL AND VOID.

What the Supreme Court Says of Greenes boro's Public School System.

Associate Justice T. J. Simmons, of the supreme court, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of L. H. Bowen et al, against the mayor and aldermen of Greenesboro, which gave a black eye for the present to the public school system of that city. The history of the case is as follows:

The general assembly passed an act in 1886, which met with executive approval December 24, 1886, "authorizing the mayor and aldermen of the city of Greenesboro to issue bonds and to provide for the payment of the interest accruing on the same by local taxation, for the purpose of constructing and furnishing a school-house each for the white and colored people, and to purchase suitable real estate for such houses," etc.

The act provided that an election should be held at the courthouse in Greenesboro on the first Saturday in February, 1887, the election to be held in the same manner as for mayor and aldermen. The ballots cast were to have on them "for issuing bonds" or "against issuing bonds." It the event that two-thirds of the qualified voters voted in favor of the issuing the bonds the mayor and aldermen were authorized to issue bonds not exceeding \$7,000, six per cent bonds to run not exceeding \$7,000, six per cent bonds to run not exceeding twenty-five years. The trustees of the Greenesboro Male and Female academy and the trustees of the male and female school for the colored shall agree upon the proportion of the amount raised under the provisions of the act to be appropriated to their respective schools. When such agreement was made, each school, through its trustees or building committee, were authorized to contract for purchasing real estate and highling and furnishing them, provided raised under the provisions of the act to be appropriated to their respective schools. When such agreement was made, each school, through its trustees or building committee, were authorized to contract for purchasing real estate and building, and furnishing them, provided the contracts shall be within the limits of the sum in the city treasury. Notice of the election was published January 21st and February 4th. On the 5th of February the election was held and 189 votes were cast, 172 for bonds and 17 against. L. H. Bowen and other tax payers sought to enjoin the sale of the bonds on these grounds: First, That Greenesboro had no system of public schools, the act providing only for building and furnishing school houses; and that the election was illegal and void, because the notice given was not given for the time specified by general law, and because the notice was not definite and explicit as to the bonds to be issued.

The supreme court held that although at the election more than two-thirds voted for the bonds, yet, the act being silent, as to the time that notice should be given, and as to the definite statement of the purpose and character of the bonds, the general law requiring 30 days should have been complied with. The election was void, and any tax payer had the right to resist it in the courts.

Section 5207 of the code provides that an authority may be granted to municipal corporations upon the recommendations of the corporate authority to establish and maintain public schools in their respective limits by local taxation, but no such local laws shall take effect until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the qualified voters, and approved by a vote of two-thirds of the persons qualified to vote at such election.

The injunction was refused in the court below, and the decision of the corporate of the provides and the replicit as required by general law, was not given, and the notice was not fall and explicit as required by law.

The Splendor of Dress

The Splendor of Dress and the artificial effects of cosmetics, no mat and the artificial effects of cosmetics, no matter how deftly applied, can never make beautiful or attractive one who is subject to emaciation, nervous debility, or any form of female weakness. These must be reached by inward application, and not by outward attempts at concealment, and the ladies may take hopafrom the fact that thousands of their sisters have made themselves more radiant and beautiful by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" than they could ever hope to do y the aid of the appliances of the toilet.

Supreme Court of Georgia, October Term, ATLANTA, December S.

12 Southwestern 10 Albany 15 Southern 9 Oeonee 29 Brunswick 26 Eastern

The following judgments were rendered. Head-notes will appear shortly: No. 1. Bine Ridge. Hudson et al. vs. Hawkins. Af-filmed. filmed.

No. 3, Cherokee. Donalson vs. Dodd. Affirmed.

No. 3. Oemulgee. Bowen et al. vs. mayor, etc., of Greensboro et al. Reversed.

CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.

No. 12. Favors vs. Johnson. Certiorari, from Gordon. Argued. E. J. Kiser, for plaintiff in error, T. C. Milner, for defendant.

No. 15. Heavner vs. Saggar et al. Attachment.

T. C. Milner, for defendant.

No. 15. Heavner vs. Saegar et al. Attachment, from Dade. Argued. W. H. Dabney; J. H. McLean, for plaintiff in error. McCutchen & Shumate, for defendants.

No. 16. Crabtree, ordinary, vs. Graham et al. Continued.

No. 18. Memmler vs. Roberts. Continued.

No. 19. Wikle, guardian, vs. Wooley, ex'r., et al. Set at heel of circuit.

No. 22. O'Shiel is vs. state. Continued.

The court adjourned to nine o'clock this morning.

A clear throat and voice insured by using Dr. Buil's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

Suffer no longer from pain; you can buy a first-class liniment, Salvation Oil for 25 cents.

Rice's Evangeline. Many have seen this great extravaganza, and they can vouch for its excellence, its refine-ment and for the great pleasures it gives. Although Evangeline is full of fun, there is nothing in it that will not please the most fastidious or the most delicate mind, and the ladies are especially invited to see it. The New Orleans Times-Democrat of December 2d thus justifies all that we say of

December 2d thus justifies all that we say of the play:

As usual during the past week, the St. Charles last night was crowded to witness the spiendid performance of "Evangeline." This delightful extravaganza has furnished the greatest amsement, and is in all respects one of the most meritorious presentations that has been witnessed here during the present season. The costumes are rich beautiful and varied, the singing excellent and all the interesting features of the performance are brought out to the very best advantage. George Fortesque as Catherine has no superior in his special line, while Captain Dietrich's character personations are simply inimitable. Miss Alice Butler as Evangeline has been popular from her first appearance have. She sings well and acts well. Mass Anna Boyd as Gabriel has made many friends and won general applause, both for her acting and singing. The Chief of Police, as impersonated by Mr. Sherman Wade, keeps the house in a continued roar of laughter. In fact, as previously stated, the performance is most excellent and entertaining throughout.

Always Acceptable as a Xmas present for a lady or gentleman, is an assortment of Colgate's unrivalled toilet soaps and perfumery.

The New Novel,

"The Earth Trembled," by E. P. Roe, author of "Barriers Burned Away," and "From Jest to Earnest," has met with approval by all and prononneed a success. Cloth only at \$1.50, 100 extra by mail.

JOHN M. MILLER, 31 Marietta street.

A Crowded House At Hawker's optical depot, 19 Decatur st. People are there from all over the state buying gold spectacles and eye-glass's, longuettes, plush cases and opera-glasses for Christmas gifts.

Brunswick oysters at Emery's fish market. Edward P. Roe.

His new success, "The Earth Trembled," is pro-nounced by all to be one of his finest works. Bound in cloth only at \$1.50, 10c extra by mail. Joun M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. A new edition of the "Young Marrooners," with atroduction by "Uncle Remus," \$1.25. Thornton's, Whitehall.

Norfolk oysters at Emery's fish market. Beyond Comparison.

The only complete line of speciacles, eyeglasses, lorgnettes, gold eyeglasses, chains, resri cases and other optical goods, at Hawkes's optical depot, 19 Decasure. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER,

FULL WEIGHT PURE CREAM MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes r more than a quarter of a century. It is used by he United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. 5 or 8p fol and n r m last p wk

Center of City.

I WILL SELL A BARGAIN IN A NEW BRICK.
residence on corner lot 50x100 feet; it has street cars, paved streets, gas, water and sewerage all down and paid for, residence built in 1887, 2 stories. It is a perfect model of architectural beauty and convenience and of the very best material throughout; ventilation, symetry, fails, verandas, closets, dressing rooms, front and rear stair ways, tathrooms on both floors, in fact, is a model of a perfect private residence; elegantly finished. The owner moved to another state. Not for rent but for sale. Possession given at once. Titles Indisputable. Call and see me.

—ALSO,—

—ALSO,—
ter of the city. **BUSINESS IS MEANT**

I will sell a bargain in a nice central 6 room cottage, 3 blocks from the Kimball house, also a splendid lot and 2-story modern residence on corner of Wheat and Courtland streets.

Two modern, well arranged, (gas and water) cottages on Courtland street, near Wheat.

A first class modern buit cottage on Church and Spring streets.

Beautiful vacant lo's on Jackson street, Boulevard, Irwin, Randolph, Johnson, Angler avenue and Hilling street.

And Forest avenue.

PEACHTREE STREET.

A number of the very best vacant lots on Peachtree street, scattered along from the governor's mansion to the Piedmout fair ground; also a number of improved places; also nice places on West Peachtree, Howard, Cain, Pine and Kimball streets.

Call in, a conveyance and salesman at your service.

vice.

I have a large list of lots on Whitehall, Windsor, Smith, Pryor and Richardson streets, Capitolave-Hill, Fair, Hunter and Martin streets.

Three well improve I tots in third ward, on Jones, Martin and Hunter streets. Three well improved toes in the Martin and Hunter streets.

Two very nice houses close to the new capitol.

Beautiful vacant lots, small lots and large blocks in West End.

The money for the 1887 cotton crop is now pocketed, and investors are invited to call.

Ihave all kinds of property for sale and rent.

G. W. ADAIR,

5 Kimball House.

REAL ESTATE.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s Special Column. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s REAL ESTATE OFFERS.

\$1,700 for a neat new 5 r cottage on Georgia avenue and carline, in pleasant neight or hood; \$700 cash balance \$22 monthly. A real cosy home on easy

talance \$22 monthly. A real cosy home on easy payments.
\$6,000 for a choice Whitehall street home, complete with all late conveniences, east front, new dwelling, servant's house, etc. Easy payments.
\$5,500 for a central S. Pryor street home, with lot 50x190 feet to alley, all late conveniences, easy terms, neighborhood excellent.
\$5,500 for a new, neat 2 story S. Pryor street home, very desirable and payments liberal on the purchase.
\$5,000 to lend on city real estate in one loan for 3 to 5 years. Apply early if you wish to borrow. Richardson street property high, level, choice, both vacant and improved, to be sold on reasonable terms at a fair price.
\$2,000 for W. Peachtree 4 r cottage on good lot.
\$1,650 for a southside cottage, new, 6 r's, lot 50x150 feet, \$300 cash, balance \$0 per month, 8 per cent.

2 reottage, lot 100x150 feet, part of Dillon property, to exchange for 5 to 10 acres, on or near some railrad, not further than six miles from Kim-ball house.

ball house.
Merrit's avenue homes to suit you for cash and on installments.
\$4,500 for a northside cottage, between the Peachtree, a corner lot.
Baltimore syndicate lots on Hunnicutt avenue, between W. Peachtree and Spring streets: opposite the "Baltimore block." each lot 52x150 feet to allue \$2.500. alley, \$2,500. Pine street lots adjoining Mr. Hunnieutt's residence tot, each lot 59x1.5 feet, for \$700 each.
\$650 for a Hill street lot, near Fair street car line,
east front, hign, level, choice.
\$4,000 for 10 r. 2 story, new Forest avenue home,
near Jackson street car line, easy payments and
very chap.

\$5,000 WANTED For One or Three Years

Security first mortgage on magnificently improved farm in Oglethorpe county, Ga. Titles perfect Tract containing 600 acres, New and elegant dwelling. All necessary appurtenances which complete a gentleman's country home.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

One of the choicest vacant lots

on Peachtree at a GREAT bargain if taken this week. Beautifully shaded and elevated. It is the GEM of the street. Size 80x350. SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

Samuel W. Goole & Co.'s Real Estate Offers NEW 5-ROOM, WEST END COTTAGE, ASHBY

NEW 5-ROOM, WEST END COTTAGE, ASHBY

8t. known as the "Benjamin or Rogers Place."

85,250 for the choicest Peachtree lot, 75x500 feet, cast
front, high, level, shaded, a corner, and really
the most attractive lot offered for the price.

\$5,250 for a 4-acresquare, West Peachtree block, high
and beautiful, to be sold on easy payments.

\$750 for a good Pine street lot, 50x125 feet, adjoining
Mr. Hunnicatt's nice home lot. Terms very
easy on long time.

\$750 for lot adjoining above.

\$8,000 for an acre Peachtree lot, 100x400 feet, high
and choice.

\$1,650 for a new 6-room, neatly finished cottage, on
lot 50x150 feet to alley, in good neighborhood,
half block from Washington street car line.

\$1,000. payable \$200 cash, and \$25 per month for
new, 4-room, neatly built cottage, one block
from car line, in pleasant neighborhood.

\$550 for a neat, new, 3-room house, one block from
car line, in pleasant neighborhood.

mouth. \$3,000 for a very choice, West End home, just north of Gordon street car line; part of the Dunn property,

\$750 for a choice, shaded West End lot, 50x200 feet;

one and a half block from Park street church.

SAM'L W, GOODE & CO.

WE HAVE STUDIED THE WANTS OF THE CLOTHING BUYERS

OUR STORE CROWDED WITH FALL AND WINTER NOVELTIES

MEN'S, BOY'S, AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Immemse Stock! Correct Styles! Low Prices! We are showing a Choice Selection of Goods in Our Tailoring Department. Your inspection invited.

HIRSCH BROS.

Clothiers, Tailors and Furnishers, 42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

BROWN & KING, MILLFURNISHERS, MANUFACTURERS AND

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS AND DISCOUNTS.

62 SOUTH BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

SECURITY INVESTMENT COMPANY.

The Georgia Security Investment Company

OF ATLANTA, GA. \$50,000.00

DIRECTORS.

W. R. HAMMOND. We wish to SELL. NOTES running FIVE YEARS from date, with interest at 7 PER CENT, payable ANNUALLY. They are SECURED by IMPROVED REAL ESTATE worth at least two and one-half times amount advanced, and THEIR PAYMENT GUARANTEED by THIS COMPANY. Parties having money to invest will consult their interest by addressing

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With the Sentimens of the President's Message. CONGRESSMEN'S COMMENTS ON IT.

Democrate Think Tariff Revision Will Win in the Next Election, But the Republicans Smile Serency.

Washington, December 9.—[Special.]—The effect of the newspaper fraternity for the week has been to find out the views of the various senators and congressmen in regard to the president's message.

The World sent over a special car load of correspondents for the purpose of putting upon record the various members, but it seems that the World has accomplished no more in this direction than other papers at much less expenses.

tor Colquitt is the only one of the Geor-gation who has spoken at length upon sident's message; and his views are

The republican party without doubt won much strength and support by the bold attitude it was wont to assume upon public questions. Men went with that party for the reason that they admired its pluck and spirit, and it is aften heard now that the democrats are trying to profit by their success in this line.

One thing has struck me with more or less force, and that is the self sacrificing spirit that is attributed to Mr. Cleveland in the publication of his late message.

It has been frequently remarked that whether he was politic or not, one thing was certain, he was politic or not, one thing was certain, he was politic or not, one thing was certain, he was politic or not, one thing was certain, he was politic or not, one thing was certain, he was politic or not, one thing was certain, he was politic or not, one thing was certain, he was politic or not, one thing was certain, he was politic or not, one thing was certain, he was politic or not, one thing was certain, he wis lime! willing to take upon himself the responsibility for these advanced views, and to let the party consider whether prot it was advisable for it to follow along after his line.

After his line.

Men have mentioned this circumstance in much a way as to ow their admiration for the bravery and course of the man, and no one can question that he stated everything that was important and valuable upon this one is me. A gentleman remarked tonight that the copuliton party in the past wen often because it dared and risled many things. And that he was glad to see that the president was following in the lead of these successful ventures.

thres.

We are he is right on wrong, he has made himself solid with the party, for he has taker inpon his own individual shoulders the hurder of announcing what heretofore the party hare digiously endeavored to keep back.

As it is frequently heard, the very boldness of the president's position may compensate for any mistake he has made, and with the right out of legislation the end may yet he what all hope it will be. If the party will come to gether and make some effort to pass a bill in accordance with his suggestions, it may comput all right, for unity may compensate other accordance with his suggestions, it may com-pout all right, for unity may compensate oth-mistakes and losses. But I have yet to fir one who really and honestly believes that it party will be successful in getting through measure shaped after the president's sugge-tions.

If it fails, his boldness, which is now spoke

measure shaped after the president's suggestions.

If it fails, his boldness, which is now speken of as an advantage, will react with terrible affect, and the failure of the whole scheme may mean nothing more or less than the wholescle defeat of the party.

There is one thing apparent here, the republicans are intensely satisfied with the message and the effect it has had upon the country. Individually they say it is a most excellent document, but beyond the smile and mirk with which they speak, we can very reasily see they are well pleased with it, for the reason that they believe it means their party's victory at the mext election.

As I was told today, they argue this way, if the democrts indorse the doctrines laid down there, they will certainly meet with defeat. Unless they do, they certainly cannot hope to get Cleveland to bear the party standard, and without him they are as certain to meet with disaster as they will be with him and his tariff-plank. So they are patting each other on the back, and shaking one another by the hand, and every minute or so exclaiming: "We have got 'em where we long wanted to have them."

It will take some time to hear from the rountry on the subject, and until the people speak in ocertain effect can be predicted. In the meanwhile the democrats are apparently happy and enthusiastic and yet the republicans seem to be as well satisfied as their political enemies. To me this a bad sign.

Preparations are being made for the next remains. The second day of congress, Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, introduced a resolution looking towards the subject, the purport of which was to ascertain if some means could not be employed by which either the scope of the census could be reduced or the completion of the work facilitated.

The tenth census was taken in 1880, and the last neges of the compilation are now being given to the public. If it requires almost ten years to complete the taking of the census it seems that it would be much the best plan to reduce the scope of the undertaking, for t

ECLOGIZING GLADSTONE.

Dr. Parker's Last Lecture Before Leaving for Europe

New York, December 9.—Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of City Temple, London, delivered a lecture to City Temple, london, list and london was large and very appreciative. It comisted principally of clergymen, who had been specially invited by Major Pend, from fowns that are easy of access to New York, many attending from this city. Dr. Parker's lecture consisted more of an eulogy upon the great Englishman than consideration of his character. He was frequently applauded. His summaty of Mr. Gladstone's personalitylwas:

"Every where in England be is halfed as the People's William. It is not in his power to say any flattering word. Everything he says has a moral value; everything is characterized by his conscientiousness. This is the man for whose long life we pray; for whom we thank God. He moves with congressive slowness, but with a sureness that nothing can turn aside."